THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1937 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 43

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

The Matter With Matter

Practical Religion Taught

Other Things to Consider

¶ **About** 3,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 miles away there is a group of stellar bodies hurtling through space Through the 100-inch telescope at Mt. Wilson they resemble the tail lights of vanishing automobiles. They have challenged astronomers since November, when Dr. Edwin Hubble of the observatory presented two hypotheses to account for this wonder in the sky. Attend: Either this nebula indicates that the universe is limited and its limits are becoming definable; or it indicates a "stationary universe" without boundaries. We had long suspected something of the sort, but . . .

¶ **Now that we are** approaching the surprising proof that the universe either is limited or it is unlimited, we may likewise seek to know how it is possible for matter (which by its very nature is limited) to constitute a limitless universe; or, taking the other hypothesis, how is it possible for matter (which is reputed to be something) to exist in a shell of nothingness? On the one hand a limitless universe in limited space; on the other something within nothing. Very, very difficult these materialistic theories.

¶ **Aware that natural science** furnishes many plausible responses, it nevertheless is easy to agree that, after all, the matter with matter is matter when astronomers delve three sextillion miles into space and expect material theories to follow. Matter becomes burdensome after the first few millions of miles.

¶ **Indeed, a great deal** of evidence is available to indicate that matter has always been obstructive, and that civilization's advance has largely consisted of disproving, rather than proving, beliefs about matter. But we may know the answer presently, for recently Professor Einstein stepped forth to tell us that the space about stars has magnifying properties. Perhaps the next step is to line up enough stars to furnish a "telescope" to take in the other side of beyond the beyond. Most people desire to see even beyond that. Some have. But not with matter.

¶ **Clipped from** southern California newspapers: A Glendale pastor says, "The Prince of Peace is still the hope of a jig-saw world. If men will acknowledge his claim they will have one brotherhood in which men will dwell together in unity." A San Diego pastor says, "If we do not take time to study for spiritual growth, there can in the long run be no economic growth." A Burbank minister recommended the application of Christian principles to the West Coast maritime. A Congregational pastor in Hollywood offers the view that the right kind of Christian thinking would evolve a method of distribution fair to all.

¶ **Here is Christianity** recommended for improved international relations, for economic growth, for labor adjustments, and for a just distribution of goods. None can say that a practical religion is not being preached. One may only ask himself whether it is being accepted.

¶ **A more acute** social conscience is making the old-time poorhouse, whose dreary acres once saddened many a rural landscape, a thing only of memory. Notable among the influences marking this phase of social reform is the "rehabilitation farm" which is being worked out in Mercer County, W. Va. Here WPA workers have built log cabins, barns and outbuildings where destitute families may find temporary sanctuary from want while keeping family life intact. The transient nature of the arrangement and the fact that the family pays its way by labor for the community encourages self-respect—a commodity sometimes undervalued by planners of relief.

¶ **In their laudable efforts** to induce in students a greater respect for facts, there has been a noticeable tendency during latter years and in many universities to neglect the One Great Fact, In the eager search for truths, Truth itself has sometimes remained unsought. Like a voice of prophecy in a scholastic wilderness, therefore, is the voice of Dr. James R. Angell, president of Yale, telling the American Society of Engineers that "the great task of our day and generation lies more in the field of morals and even religion, if you will, than in the field of engineering and economics narrowly conceived."

¶ **Warden Lewis E. Lawes** of Sing Sing says that 95 per cent of the 400,000-odd men with whom he has come in contact as inmates of various institutions were never associated with supervised juvenile groups or proper recreational centers. People polish off many an ugly blemish by rubbing shoulders with their fellows. Joys shared are joys multiplied. The habit of joy grows. Its attraction is greater than the sorrows of wrongdoing. It leads away from jails—any kind of jails.

Reich Holds Key

By a Staff Artist

Germany's Kiel Canal

Nationalization of Waterways Included This Important Strategic Link Between the North and Baltic Seas

Kiel Canal Bar Put Into Effect By Reich's Order

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 16—Announcement today that foreign warships must henceforth obtain permission before using the Kiel Canal is regarded in informed circles here as the logical sequel to Reichsführer Hitler's unilateral action in denouncing the waterways clauses of the Treaty of Versailles last November.

The British and other governments concerned protested at the time against the German action and it is considered unlikely that further protest will be made now. It is, however, pointed out that it would have been perfectly easy for Germany to have secured by friendly negotiations what she has just taken by force. The method she has adopted does not improve her prospects for obtaining voluntary concessions by negotiation from other countries in regard to such things as raw materials, in which "the more direct method" is not so easily applicable.

British Prepare 11-Week Program For Coronation

LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP)—Britain will celebrate the coronation of King George VI on May 12 with an eleven-week program of dinners, levees, balls and reviews.

The full schedule of events, beginning with a court reception May 5 and ending with a garden party at Buckingham Palace on July 22, was approved by the King and announced yesterday by the Duke of Norfolk, the hereditary Earl Marshal.

King George will broadcast a message to the Empire the evening of May 12, review the fleet on May 20, and make state visits to Scotland and Wales in July.

Trooping the Color

The ceremony of trooping the color in honor of the King's birthday anniversary will be celebrated on June 9, although his birthday occurred December 14.

The final route which the coronation procession will follow from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey and return was announced without change, to the relief of thousands who already had purchased tickets.

The King's broadcast on May 12 probably will be made from the study in the palace from which King George V made his broadcast to the Empire on his Silver Jubilee in 1935.

Buckingham Palace Balls

The foreign ambassadors to the Court of St. James's will attend a dinner in honor of the King and Queen at the Foreign Office on May 14, to be held in the gold and white "Locarno" room.

A naval review on May 20 probably will be held off Spithead, with the King and Queen using the royal yacht, Victoria and Albert.

Two balls to be given at Buckingham Palace will be called court balls, not state balls—the difference being that a court ball is a shade less formal. There has been no state ball at Buckingham Palace since before the World War.

While in Scotland the King and Queen will stay at Holyrood House, Edinburgh.

Distinguished Guests

The most distinguished of the foreign representatives at the coronation will be guests of the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace. Accommodation will be provided in the principal corridor and the chamber corridor on the first and second floors, in the same rooms occupied by foreign guests who attended the Silver Jubilee of King George V.

The foreign envoys will include representatives of all the crowned heads of Europe as well as delegations from other countries throughout the world.

The famous state service of gold plate and the "garter" china will be used at the state banquet, one of the most splendid functions of the whole coronation program.

Schedule of Coronation Events: Page 2.

Peace Conference Review Finds Economic and Social Aspects in Close Relation

Leaders Realized From the Start That Peace Must Be Based on Mutual Understanding and Cultural Co-operation—Is Now Clearer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.—Now that the American Republics are beginning to put into effect accords resulting from the peace conference held here in December, interest is focusing on the economic and cultural achievements, at first partially obscured by the political aspects of peace.

One of the least tangible, but potentially one of the most valuable, contributions of the conference, was its emphasis upon the need for the American Republics to understand better their mutual problems. The many projects for cultural co-operation are designed to supply this need over a period of time.

From the very start of the conference it became clear that many of its outstanding leaders understood that the primary structure of peace, which was the main aim of the conference, could not stand for long unless it were buttressed by solid props and built on enduring foundation stones.

Two Main Topics

Two of the main committees dealt with two of the chief topics, which were economic problems and intellectual co-operation. It was hoped that from these committees might come the moral and material implements, supplements and complements to the peace machinery which the committees on peace, limitation of armaments, neutrality and juridical problems might devise. Thus throughout the conference the meetings of the Committee on Economic Problems and the sessions of its various subcommittees were followed with keen interest.

By the end of the conference this committee had agreed upon and presented to the conference as a whole 13 projects of conventions which were accepted unanimously by the 21 delegations. These projects of conventions relate to the Pan American Highway, monetary conference, ratification of the conventions of the Pan American Commercial Conference, Sanitary police regulations of vegetable and animal products, ferry service to insular countries, organization of an inter-American institute of economics and finance, barriers to maritime and fluvial communications, equality of treatment in international trade, immigration, restrictions on international trade, inter-American maritime communications, transportation by air and to the standard of living.

Some Barriers Named

Actual accomplishments of the peace conference on economic matters can be brought out by contrasting them with the preconference discussions of the obstacles and barriers to a fuller inter-American commerce and by reference to the actual situation. In a memorandum published prior to the conference the Pan American Union mentioned, among the barriers to freer inter-American trade: economic nationalism; trade barriers and restrictions such as absolute prohibitions, quotas or licenses, protection against depreciated currencies, customs duties, multiple tariffs, exchange controls, clearing agreements and others of a similar nature.

In addition to these hampers on inter-American trade were such obstacles as the loans in default and the consequent loss of credit in the vast majority of American states, Argentina and Venezuela being shining exceptions. Furthermore, the means of communications between American states are still notably inadequate and inefficient. The purchasing power of many American nations, per capita, is ridiculously small. And, lastly, the fair and unfair competition of European and Asiatic powers constitutes no small hurdle in arriving at general agreements among the American nations. And in the opin-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

President's Wife Urges Women To Aid Housing Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—Women's club leaders can accomplish a great deal of good for their country in the fields of peace and better housing, in the opinion of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The President's wife discussed these two subjects with members of the board of directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in an impromptu talk delivered while the women were guests in the state dining room of the White House yesterday.

She repeated to them, as she has to several other groups during the week, the declaration made here last week by Dr. Maude Royden, British peace worker, that the United States can help other nations more by remaining neutral in any future war than by fighting with them.

In the local field, Mrs. Roosevelt urged the women to give their attention to improved housing, both rural and urban. "Scattered about the country are a few examples of what better housing may mean in semirural areas and you are all familiar with slum-clearance projects in the great cities," she said. "But there is not enough emphasis on these projects because enough people do not care," she declared.

She asked the women "to go home and work hard, not just this year but every year, to bring about better conditions for all the people of our country."

Britain Accepts Czech Invitation To Visit Airdromes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Jan. 16—The British Government has now accepted an invitation like that issued yesterday to Maj. John S. Winslow, United States Military Attaché at Warsaw, to inspect airdromes in Czechoslovakia, with a view of finding out whether German allegations of Soviet air penetration are true or false.

President Eduard Beneš and Premier Milan Hodza have both denied the allegations several times and the Germans have been invited to see for themselves, but so far have ignored the suggestion.

The Monitor Index

Saturday, Jan. 16, 1937

Education Page	6
Home Building and Furnishing Page	7
The Home Forum	8
Happiness (With Dutch Translation)	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Arts and Theater Reviews	11
Financial Pages	12-13
Sports Page	14
Schedule of Past Mail Steamers	15
Movie Guide	17
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Belgian Ruler's Visit to Tighten Bonds With Congo

BRUSSELS, Jan. 16 (AP)—Belgium looked to her Colonial Empire today and laid plans to strengthen her bonds with the Congo, in the face of revived plans to satisfy Germany's territorial dreams.

King Leopold III is planning his first visit to the rich African territory since he ascended the throne and has sent Lieut. Gen. A. Tilkens former Governor General, to make arrangements with the local authorities. The exact date for the King's visit has not been set.

The trip is considered significant, in view of the possibility that there may be international parleys on Germany's claims to colonies taken from her at the end of the World War.

Although Belgium has held the Congo for a half century, Belgians believe Germany always has been jealous of their vast African territory, and are determined the Congo shall never be given up to satisfy the Reich's political and economic ambitions.

Return of German Colonies Involves League Mandates: Page 3.

Asiatic League Plan to Halt Chinese Rifts

Federation of Nations Under Leadership of Japan Sought

Pan-Asia Move

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—A federation of Asiatic nations, cemented by common cultural ties, and looking toward Japan for leadership, is the ideal of the Dai Asia Kyokai, or Great Asia Association of Japan, in which Gen. Iwane Matsui, former commander of the Japanese Army in Formosa is a leading figure.

Even since Japan left the League of Nations, Pan-Asian ideas have been gaining strength in the Army and among some conservative intellectuals. The Great Asia Association is the most tangible agency for promoting these ideas and General Matsui recently received me in the Tokyo office of the association and set forth his ideas about the background and prospects of Pan-Asianism:

"The idea of the League of Nations is good, but it has proved powerless in practice. What is necessary is to begin with smaller associations of countries, bound together by historical and cultural ties. An Asiatic League of Nations, based on the slogan, 'Asia for the Asiatics' would be a step in the right direction.'

"Europeanization" Blamed

In response to a suggestion that the present differences between Japan and its largest Asiatic neighbor, China, might obstruct the realization of the Pan-Asiatic ideal, General Matsui observed:

"The disagreement between Japan and China concerns temporary questions, which can be settled without war. Europeanization is really at the bottom of the trouble. If this were eliminated, Japan and China, two oriental countries with so much in common in their cultural history, could easily come to an understanding.

"I recently made a long trip in China and found sympathizers with the Pan-Asian idea in all the large cities which I visited, especially among the older and more mature Chinese. The students are less favorable to the idea; they have been exposed to too many unsettling foreign influences, such as democracy, communism and fascism."

Wide Following

General Matsui declared that the Pan-Asiatic idea had followers in British India, Afghanistan, French Indo-China and the Philippines, mentioning especially Prof. Pio Duran in the latter country. Professor Duran believes that the future welfare of the Philippines will be best assured if close relations are cultivated with Japan. Branches of the Great Asia Association have been formed in Korea and in Formosa; and the movement, according to General Matsui, has found sympathizers in Tientsin and Canton, although the authorities in the latter city have forbidden any organization in this connection.

The Great Asia Association numbers about 300 members. General Matsui disclaimed any desire for a large membership, declaring that the aims of the body were mainly cultural, not political, and that the idea of Pan-Asianism was making slow but steady progress as a result of pamphlets, lectures and

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Looking Toward Economic Accords

By a Staff Artist

Georges Bonnet

New French Ambassador to the United States

New York Racket Inquiry Shifts To Bakery Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—Ramifications of the drive to rid New York city of industrial rackets extended today to the flour and bakery business with the arrest of four persons here on charges of conspiracy "to prevent another from engaging in lawful trade." While the complaint involved only a misdemeanor, investigators on the staff of Special Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey linked the racket with two gang murders, including that of Samuel Drukman.

The latest phase of the Dewey investigation was said to have been developed after a year of careful study, and to have revealed part of a general conspiracy of far-reaching effect. It succeeded charges of conspiracy in the electrical contracting field.

Specifically, the complaint was that a lawyer, a pie baker and two labor leaders had arranged through organizations with which they were connected, to force a Bronx baking company out of business in April, 1935. Violence, threats, and picketing were said to have been employed.

Barent Ten Eyck, a chief assistant of Mr. Dewey, described the defendants as parties "to efforts by the United Cake, Pastry and Pie Bakers' Association to monopolize the pastry baking business, fix prices and force out of business by intimidation and violence bakers who did not obey their orders." The program of force was so successful, he said, that Mur-Ray Baking Company closed its doors and acceded to demands of alleged conspirators.

As in the case of the alleged electrical contracting racket here, labor organizations and the employers' association were said to have co-operated in making effective a monopoly to keep prices higher than normal competitive levels, and thus exact a toll from New York city's 7,000,000 consumers.

France's Choice Of U. S. Ambassador Linked With Debt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 16—The appointment of Georges Bonnet to succeed André Lefebvre de Laboulaye as French Ambassador to the United States, officially announced yesterday, is significantly linked here with Premier Léon Blum's cherished plans for approaching the problem of preserving world peace through economic accords.

New negotiations for a war debt settlement will form part of M. Bonnet's diplomatic mission, but only part. In the eyes of the French Government, the debt issue is bound up with the broader question of improving and developing Franco-American economic relations, as well as the still wider problem of reinforcing world peace and general prosperity.

International Conference

Despite denials from Washington of reports that President Roosevelt envisages the calling of an international conference, the conviction persists in diplomatic circles here that the American Government is very much interested in all economic moves designed to relieve European political tension, and that M. Bonnet's mission to Washington constitutes one phase of an effort to strengthen peace by gradually loosening the monetary and tariff restrictions which are choking international trade. Both President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull are believed here to have signified their willingness to work with Great Britain and France in endeavoring to elaborate an economic accord which would bring Germany back into the world's commercial circuit.

Admirably Equipped

Georges Bonnet is felt to be admirably equipped for such a mission. Besides being the negotiator of the Franco-American trade treaty of last year, he has represented France at nearly every important economic and financial conference since the war. His exceptional activity in this field has won for him the title of "Constructor of International Accords."

Being a deputy, M. Bonnet is bound by the rule that he can only hold the post of Ambassador six months. The Monitor is able to announce, however, that, like André François-Poncet, who resigned his seat in the Chamber of Deputies to retain his post as French Ambassador in Berlin, M. Bonnet will not limit his stay in Washington to six months, if he appears to be on the road to success as Ambassador.

Edison's Son Takes Navy Executive Post

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 16 (AP)—A keen sense of duty to his country, inherited from his inventor-father, led Charles Edison to Washington and his new post as assistant secretary of the navy yesterday despite a strong pessonal desire to quit public life.

"He had made up his mind to devote his entire time to his private interests and had planned to retire as state director of the national emergency council," an aide said. "Then President Roosevelt asked him to call at the White House. When he left, he was assistant secretary of the navy. He just couldn't say 'No.'"

That Mr. Edison wished to remain in New Jersey so he could direct the Edison industries was shown in previous actions. He withdrew as assistant federal housing administrator after a brief term in Washington to become state NEC director, and about a year ago he declined to run for the U. S. Senate. He said then he preferred to stay here.

U. S. Aid in Stabilization Sought by European Powers: Page 3.

Auto Strikers To Quit Plants As Bands Blare

General Motors' Policy on Trade Unionism Is Defined

Ready to Negotiate

Opposes Right of One to Act for All Employees

A blaring union band leading the sit-down strikers out of the General Motors plant at Anderson, Ind., was the plan for fulfilling the terms of the labor truce today. Other plants will be vacated Sunday; but all 17 strike-closed factories are to remain closed for the duration of settlement negotiations. Meanwhile, sit-down strikers took votes on adherence to the provisions of the truce, and at Detroit, corporation and union leaders met to draft the rules for the bargaining process. Strike leader Homer S. Martin said that a "national assembly" of the United Automobile Workers of America will be called to ratify the arrangements made during the negotiations.

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Plans and traditions which will govern the General Motors Corporation's attitude in Monday's collective bargaining conference are set forth in this dispatch from a labor expert of The Christian Science Monitor's staff, who has been covering all aspects of the automobile crisis. In previous dispatches, he has set forth the CIO and the A. F. of L. points of view.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 16—General Motors Corporation is willing to go along with trade unions to the extent that its employees wish, does not fight collective bargaining, but will honestly and sincerely try to make it work, according to the company's labor policy as interpreted at its operating office here.

Scheduling of negotiations in the automobile strike in the company's plants makes its position on collective bargaining of first importance, because it possibly indicates the line General Motors will take in the conferences opening here Monday with the United Automobile Worker's Union.

The company accepts the view that collective bargaining is here to stay.

Policy on Unions

General Motors' policy toward trade unionism may be thus summarized:

1. The company is ready to negotiate with any union or other organization and to deal with it so far as it represents actual employees of the corporation.

Incidentally, as seen within the industry, this amounts to virtual recognition of any union concerned. As soon as the spokesman of a group of employees is accepted as representing them and the company deals with him as such, that, it is said, is practical union recognition. Yet recognition is a term of many interpretations.

No Exclusive Rights

2. No exclusive right to represent all the employees in the potential jurisdiction of any union or other organization is conceded. The company holds that employees who are not members of a labor organization should have the right to deal with it directly.

There is also a further point, not one of policy, but of practice. While the company will reach an understanding through negotiations, and will make an informal memorandum on the decision, up to date it has settled all its labor difficulties without its signing any union contract.

The important thing in collective bargaining, it is contended, is to settle a question. Many unions, the argument goes, cannot be held to responsibility. Therefore, so some officials declare, why should the company sign a document which binds it alone?

For their part, unions prefer formal settlements. The auto workers' union has complained since the strike began of informal memoranda.

Three Ways of Approach

The foregoing is an outline of the attitude of the corporation toward trade unions. It has been following the policy for a little more than three years, since NRA and the automobile code.

There are three ways in which General Motors deals with its workers: Through a union in a plant, through a so-called company union, and directly. In more detail, this works out thus:

1. Contrary to a popular impression, the company is now dealing with outside trade unions, which take up their business with it as a committee of employees of a common craft within a plant.

Since, aside from the striking union, only a few trade unions have been able to get together enough employees to confer with the corporation, the extent of this type of collective bargaining is small, but it does exist.

Company Unions

2. Company unions, as they are dubbed by their critics, or employee representation plans or works councils, as industry prefers to call them, are found in only part of the com-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Co-operatives in 57 Countries

Geneva Statistics Show Total Membership of 147,533,194

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—In 57 countries there are 681,767 co-operative societies with a total membership of 147,533,194, according to statistics published in the new International Labor Office Year Book for 1935-36, which appeared last fall.

In Europe, excluding the U. S. S. R., there were 227,791 societies with a membership of 41,079,270 and a total trade in goods of 13,584,535,000,000 pre-devaluation Swiss francs. In the U. S. S. R., the number of societies was 345,515 with a membership of 93,566,081 and a trade of 76,107,870 Swiss francs. Outside Europe, there were 108,461 societies, with a membership of 12,887,843 and a turnover of 3,247,840 Swiss francs.

Huge Volume of Transactions

In a further description of the business carried on by co-operative societies outside the U. S. S. R. in 1934, the Year Book says:

"The total trade of the wholesale societies and federal unions of the distributive co-operative societies amounted to 3,819,710,000 Swiss francs, of which 3,504,337,000 Swiss francs related to European countries. . . The balance sheets of the co-operative banks run solely or mainly by distributive co-operative societies in European countries totaled 1,550,665,000 Swiss francs.

"The total commercial transactions (marketing and supply) of the general and special central organizations of agricultural co-operative societies amounted to 5,096,441,000 Swiss francs, the Year Book goes on, 2,873,385,000 Swiss francs for European countries, and 2,226,056,000 Swiss francs for extra-European countries.

"The known value of the products

Activities of Varied Types

marketed by the central federations of agricultural co-operative societies in all the countries considered was 2,886,093,000 Swiss francs. Here the extra-European countries had the largest share with 1,792,993,000 Swiss francs. The known value of the articles and foodstuffs needed for farming, and, in some cases, for domestic purposes, distributed by these central federations to their members was 1,606,765,000 Swiss francs (1,332,711,000 Swiss francs for European countries).

"The commercial activity of the central unions of occupational co-operative societies other than agricultural societies (workers' productive societies, handicraftsmen's societies, small traders' societies, fishermen's societies, etc.) is shown by their total trade figure of 548,524,000 Swiss francs (including 544,691,000

One of Every 14 In Co-operatives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva

The remarkable extent of the co-operative movement, which has found its way into 57 countries, is shown in the results of a survey conducted under the auspices of the International Labor Office.

According to figures shown in the I. L. O. Year Book, one in every 14 inhabitants of the world was a member of a co-operative society of some sort in 1934.

Rural Credit Societies Do Big Business in Europe

francs for supplies of raw materials, tools, etc.) realized almost exclusively by European organizations.

In Orient and Occident

"In China a decree of July 1, 1935, brought the act on co-operation into effect. Elsewhere, legislation of more or less recent date was consolidated, completed, or adjusted to recent developments or new conditions. Thus, a decree of March 26, 1935, modified the whole structure of the central co-operative organizations in Roumania.

"Other measures were an act of May 21, 1935, on distributive co-operative societies in Germany, an act of Feb. 8, 1935, on popular credit in Mexico, acts of Oct. 21, 1935, on agricultural sales and credit societies and their federations in Turkey, a proclamation of Nov. 1, 1935, concerning agricultural credit in the Union of South Africa, and an order of Nov. 23, 1934, concerning protection for agricultural societies and their federations in Yugoslavia.

"Finally, as in preceding years, various governments continued to call on the co-operative organizations to collaborate directly in tasks of general organization in a variety of forms. This was the object, for instance, of the Estonian act of Nov. 22, 1935, setting up a Chamber of Co-operation and the French decree of March 22, 1935, concerning the appointment of a Higher Council of Agricultural Co-operation."

British Show Near East Arabs How to Form Co-operatives: Page 2.

Chinese Communists Abandon 'Red' Tenets to Resist Japan; Offer to Join National Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Behind the scenes of Chinese events there is progressing an important struggle centering about China's much-advertised, little-understood agrarian communist army.

The issue is whether Japan will draw the National Government over to a Sino-Japanese "united front" against these communists, and by implication all communism everywhere, or whether the communists will succeed in joining forces with the Kuomintang and the National Government in a "united front" against Japanese aggressions in China.

Thoroughly pertinent to this issue is a letter addressed by Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Chinese Soviet Government, to four leading members of the All-China National Salvation Association in Shanghai—Tsang Nai-chi, Tao Hsin-shi, Sun Chuan-jui and Tsou Tao-feng, who some time subsequent to receipt of the letter were gathered in by th Government of "safe-keeping" because of their efforts to infuse a political element into the economically-originated Shanghai Japanese mill strikes.

Changes Conplexion

This letter is a commentary on and reply to a manifesto issued over the signature of the four last July 15, in which the essential aim of their association was proclaimed to be the support of the Kuomintang Government and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in struggle against Japan. It was clear in that manifesto that the association was not anti-Government but distinctly a supporter of the Government; a fact which may be tacitly recognized by the "special treatment" accorded the Salvation group which, though kept "out of circulation" as a means of avoiding embarrassment with the Japanese, has been given an unusual degree of privilege.

Mr. Mao's letter virtually takes the communism out of the Chinese communist movement, declaring that everything must be subordinated to the national emergency and expressing willingness to abandon the various fundamental policies of Chinese communism in the interest of a united front against Japan.

Along this line the letter reads:

"We have formulated the proposition that the property and land of rich peasants should not be confiscated in those cases where the peasants are rising up to fight Japan. Further, we will not refuse to form a united front with these elements.

"Property and factories of merchants and of the larger and smaller capitalists will not be confiscated. On the contrary, we will protect such enterprises and even help them to develop in order to increase the material resources available in the Soviet region for fighting Japan.

"The land and property of all landowners and militarists who are actively participating in the anti-Japanese war will not be confiscated."

Quoting at the outset the Salvation Association's hope that the Chinese Communist party will show by its actions a sincere desire to unite with all anti-Japanese parties by ceasing to attack the Government's troops, and further that "in the Soviet regions they must adopt a tolerant attitude toward the landlords, merchants and rich peasants, in the large cities they must curb all labor troubles. . . ." Mr. Mao replies: "We agree that we should act in the manner you suggest and it is in this spirit that we have already acted in the past."

Ready to Fight

Writing at great length, Mr. Mao elucidates various aspects of the general point that "we are prepared, not merely in words but in deeds, to unite with all parties and groups in order to fight for the existence of our fatherland."

He makes clear that his group regards the external menace as the important present fact in China, and stresses that the communists do not oppose national unification but do oppose civil war. In support of the idea of peaceful unification, "we are prepared to submit to all resolutions which may be passed by a people's conference which really represents the opinions of all the people of China. . . . We will even submit to such a conference the question of the Soviet order of government, that is, whether the Soviet order should be adopted all over China or whether it should be completely abolished." What is more—"through this united coalition stage we can eventually reach a real democratic unification of China. We believe that the united front is by no means a temporary coalition. . . . The united front in 1925-27 was directed against the internal enemy, that is, the Peiyang militarists. But now the united front is directed against the external enemy. . . . Today and henceforth those who betray or fail to take part in the united front will not be able to establish a semi-independent government, nor will they even be admitted to the ranks of the Chinese people."

Changed by Comintern

This development is in its way startling, yet it follows logically enough from the viewpoint of the Third International as reported through London some months ago when it was learned that instructions had been sent the Chinese communists to desist from seizing foreign missionaries for ransom and in general to strive for friendship both with the National Government and with foreigners harboring no aggressive designs toward China.

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
BOSTON
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

Interest Begins Feb. 10

Join Our 1937
CHRISTMAS CLUB

Coronation Events

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 16

The complete coronation schedule as issued by the Earl Marshal yesterday is as follows:

May 5 and 6—Court receptions.

May 10—Arrival of foreign envoys and deputations, and a state banquet at the palace.

May 11—Presentation of address and loyal greetings by the prime ministers of the dominions, representatives of India and of the colonial empire; luncheon given by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace for representatives of the British Commonwealth; dinner given by the Duke of Gloucester.

May 12—The coronation; at night an empire-wide broadcast by King George.

May 13—State banquet.

May 14—Dinner in honor of the King and Queen given by the Foreign Secretary at the Foreign Office; court ball at Buckingham Palace.

May 15—Court reception; departure of the foreign envoys and deputations.

May 19—The King and Queen drive through London to lunch at the Guildhall.

May 20—Naval review by the King.

May 24—Empire Day; the King and Queen attend service at St. Paul's Cathedral.

May 25—Dinner for the King and Queen by the Prime Minister at 10 Downing Street.

May 26—Birthday of Queen Mary; court ball at Buckingham Palace.

May 27—The King and Queen will attend a night reception by the London County Council.

May 28—Court Levee.

June 9—Official celebration of the King's birthday.

June 10 and 11—Ceremonies of investiture at the palace.

June 22—Levee and garden party at Buckingham Palace.

June 27—Review of ex-service men by the King.

July 1—Court reception.

July 5 to 12—The King and Queen will visit Scotland.

July 14 and 15—The King and Queen will visit Wales.

July 22—Garden party at Buckingham Palace.

The royal servants at the state banquet and other functions will be attired in full state livery, with knee breeches, silk stockings and coats of scarlet, dark blue and gold.

The dinner to be given by the Duke of Gloucester on the eve of the coronation will be an indication of his position as the male member of the royal family next in succession to the throne—the position normally occupied by the Prince of Wales.

Pnnsylvania Yard Builds 'Largest' Welded Ship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16—The new tanker being built in the Chester yards of the Sun Shipbuilding Company for the Atlantic Refining Company will be the largest welded ship in the world, according to Atlantic officials. Preliminary construction was started shortly after Christmas and the vessel is scheduled for delivery before the end of the year.

With all its plates welded instead of riveted together, the ship will have a length of 521 feet between perpendiculars, a beam of 70 feet and a cargo capacity of 156,000 bulk barrels of gasoline. Turbo-electric engines are expected to give her a speed of 13 knots, which will make it possible to cover the voyage between the Gulf ports in Texas and Philadelphia in six days. She will be manned by a crew of eight officers and 26 men.

EVERY DAY IS "SPECIAL" DAY

MONDAY
Children's Page
The Home Forum

TUESDAY
Education Page
The Home Forum
Art, Music and Theater

WEDNESDAY
Women's Page
The Home Forum
Weekly Magazine Section

THURSDAY
Young Folks' Page
The Home Forum

FRIDAY
Women's Page
The Home Forum

SATURDAY
Home Building and Furnishing
The Home Forum
Education Page

EVERY DAY
Editorial, Financial and Sports Pages
Daily Features Page
"Tower Views"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is an outstanding daily newspaper for many reasons, one of which is that every issue is a "special." Feature pages lift each day's reading into a notch of extra interest. Practically no syndicated material appears; articles from the world's best sources are written exclusively for the Monitor, and a well-rounded, unique, "special" issue is the daily result. Each day thus becomes a peak for some readers, and a higher-than-average level for all. Three cents a day to regular subscribers all over the world is all it costs to buy what are really periodical features daily, in addition to the Monitor's splendid world-wide news.

If you have not yet become acquainted with the Monitor, send in the coupon below. Your whole family will want to read it, for there is instruction, diversion and amusement for all ages in every issue.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Published by
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

The Christian Science Publishing Society HA-96
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Please send me The Christian Science Monitor for the period checked below, for which I enclose remittance.

Name .....

Address .....

☐ 1 year	$9.00	The Wednesday issue only, including the Magazine Section:	
☐ 6 months	4.50	☐ 6 issues (special offer)	0.25
☐ 3 months	2.25	☐ 1 year	$2.60
☐ 1 month	0.75		

Germany Collects Odds and Ends For Raw Materials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 16—The Third Reich, which is doing its utmost to secure the necessary supplies of raw materials for the prosecution of its second four-year plan of industrial mobilization, will from today be thoroughly combed so as to save all possible home supplies of raw materials.

Local National Socialist leaders, on the basis of the decree of November, 1936, have been ordered to establish organizations for house-to-house collection of old, disused materials of all sorts.

No More "Rubbish"

The term "rubbish" will no longer exist for the Germans, if all-regulations regarding the saving and collection of left-over food and used-up stuffs and metal are properly carried out.

Regular periodical collection of rags and odds and ends are now to be made. The public is warned that nothing must be thrown away and when a housewife thinks that she has no more use for an old floor cloth o rpolishing rag she must carefully set it aside for the local collector.

Metal in Demand

Anything in metal, whether copper, brass, bronze, aluminum, nickel, lead, tin, zinc or steel, or even old paper, bottles, skins and bones, should be handed over for the further use of the State.

To Hitler Youth has been allocated the special task of collecting used toothpaste tops, silver, paper and metal caps of bottles. All this work is to be organized in cooperation with the rag and bone merchants, provided they are non-Jewish; and all this is to be proceeded with immediately.

Rearmament Does It

This new organized effort indicates more clearly than tomes of statistics the difficulties which Germany's unrestricted armament policy has forced upon her. The situation in the textile industry, because of lack of raw materials, has produced short-time conditions and low wages for workers for many months past, despite the internal trade boom. Restrictions regarding the use of various metals for industrial manufactures has been on the increase for many months past, as well as a prohibition on opening new works and industries dependent upon metal supplies.

German Papers Reduced In onservation Drive

BERLIN, Jan. 16 (AP)—Germany's conservation campaign extended today into the newsprint field with thinner editions of German newspapers.

The party organ Der Angriff had only 12 pages instead of the usual sixteen. Others reduced their page totals similarly.

The provincial press was ordered to follow the lead of the capital's publications.

Chinese Premier's Wife Coming to U. S.

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Jan. 15 (AP)—Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese Premier, today cabled to Mt. Holyoke College a tentative acceptance of the college's invitation to attend the centennial exercises May 7 and 8, it was announced at the college.

While it was announced from Nanking that the occasion of Mme. Chiang's visit would be the bestowal of an honorary degree, it was said at the college that the honorary degree list had not yet been made up.

Mme. Chiang has been invited not only to attend the celebration at the college but to be one of the speakers as a representative of the Far East. Some years ago when Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of the college, was in China she was a guest of Mme. Chiang, who at that time was unmarried.

British Show Near East Arabs How to Form Co-operative Units

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Co-operative societies are gradually making headway among the Arabs of Palestine, according to the annual report for 1935 of the mandatory power, Great Britain, published here this summer.

Whereas the Jews were already well acquainted with the co-operative system before they came to Palestine, the idea is quite novel for the Arabs and was at first regarded with some suspicion.

It is now proceeding satisfactorily under the auspices of a British registrar and other government officials. Altogether there were 61 Arab societies in existence in the rural areas by the end of 1935, of which no less than 29 were founded during the year. This brought the total number of rural and town Arab societies to 74.

Loans Repaid Promptly

Membership of the Arab rural credit and thrift societies reached 2422 by the end of 1935, the report states. Their paid-up capital amounted to £P1709 and "accumulated other funds" to £P1772. Their borrowings amounted to £P39,013.

"It is gratifying to note," the report states in this connection, "that in all the societies, members were regular in the repayment of loans granted to them and the year concludes without a single case of default or delay in repayment."

The loans were made by Barclays Bank to the societies at 6 per cent interest and the societies reloaned the money to their members at 9 per cent. This was in each case a reduction of 1 per cent compared with the preceding year. The figure of 9 per cent "corresponds with the rate charged by the bank to borrowing bodies not organized as co-operative societies," the report says.

Two Kinds of Loans

Loans are of two kinds—first, seasonal advances made on the understanding that such credit cannot otherwise be obtained from commercial banks; and secondly, medium-term loans up to five years for the purpose of undertaking small works of development which cannot be financed either by ordinary commercial banks or from some public fund. The maximum amount of such loans to any one society may not exceed £P500.

The seasonal loans are secured on "the unlimited joint and several liability of members" reinforced in some cases by a charge on their crops. The intermediate and medium term loans are generally made on mortgage.

Gaining New Confidence

"In the field of thrift and accumulations of savings or deposits by the societies," the report states, "no progress can be reported. There are, however, many signs indicating that the societies are gradually gaining the confidence of the villagers and it may be expected that the drive for regular savings which some societies intend to initiate in the near future will meet with a certain measure of success."

In so far as the Arab co-operatives are concerned, the report concludes by recording the formation of one new town transport society, a model olive oil storing and marketing society in the north and a lime burners' society in the south. "If these are successful," the report intimates, "they will be followed by similar societies in suitable villages."

Many Societies Founded

In the Jewish areas where capital is more abundant, the co-operative movement "continued its course of self-reliant development and consolidation," the report states. The Jews, without Government assistance, have founded 11 irrigation societies, 20 for general agriculture, 34 agricultural settlements, 45 labor copartnerships, 34 building societies, 12 credit and thrift societies, 6 consumers' societies and 2 described as "miscellaneous."

The housing societies "whose objects," the report says, "are to provide their members with better and cheaper houses, retained, as in 1934, their leading position, which is not unnatural considering the general increase in the Jewish population. The large number of labor copartnerships reflects the penetration of co-operative methods in the industrial development of the country.

Agricultural Development

"But it is in the sphere of agriculture that there has been very notable development, and the societies for diverse agricultural services represent 40 per cent of the total number of societies registered in the course of the year.

"The business turnover of all existing (Jewish) societies showed very considerable increases over previous years. The Tnuva Society, which undertakes the marketing of vegetables, milk and fruit of agricultural co-operative groups and units, increased its turnover by 40 per cent (£P422,000 as against £P302,000 in 1934). The citrus marketing societies handled 3,129,894 cases of fruit out of a total of 7,283,705 cases marketed by Palestine during the year.

Central Marketing Sought

"The bad markets which prevailed for this commodity during the 1934-35 season led the societies to a very serious attempt early in the year toward co-ordinating their activities and the Government department was requested to suggest a scheme for a joint central society. It is to be regretted that these efforts failed, in spite of the full realization by all concerned that close co-operation and centralized marketing are essential and imperative.

"All other types of (Jewish) societies made a marked progress, and the urban credit and thrift societies again closed their year with a very large increase in the volume of their business and reserves. The situation which led to heavy withdrawals from commercial business of deposits and savings in August and September owing to the Italo-Abyssinian dispute left the societies unscathed."

Red and Blue to Mark Wardrobe Of Mrs. Roosevelt at Inaugural

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has three new dresses for next Wednesday's inaugural ceremonies—a red and two blues.

They're all new shades and one is called "Eleanor Red."

The First Lady, however, will attend the inauguration of her husband wearing a black broadtail coat which has seen three seasons wear. She decided against buying a new coat for the event.

"Eleanor red," a variant of lacquer red, was created especially for her afternoon reception gown by the Fifth Avenue store which launched "Eleanor blue" for the First Lady four years ago.

Inaugural Wardrobe

Descriptions of the inaugural wardrobe, which is handsome but neither as large nor as lavish as that of many first ladies in the past, were made public today by Isaac Liberman, president of the store which made the three gowns.

The dress for the inauguration ceremony is "victory blue," a richer, deeper shade than "Eleanor Blue."

The evening reception gown is "White House Blue"—a pale, silvery shade.

The designers had an artist mix paints until he produced the desired colors.

Simple Lines Predeterminate

The street dress for inauguration morning has simple lines, and as trimming, a pleated panel front, running from shoulder to hem and crossed by rows of ring quilting.

Its three-quarter length sleeves fit tightly below the elbow. Pale gold crepe faces the divided collar line.

The "Eleanor red" gown for the afternoon reception is of silk sheer—a floor-length tunic dress with wide bands of gold persian beam embroidery on the tunic border, and on the collar and wrist-length sleeves.

Wears Silver Fox Scarf

The neckline is a simple V, with a small roll collar. The flared skirt shows the tips of the shoes; and in the back, the waist has a narrow slashed opening reaching almost to the waistline.

The "White House blue" gown for the evening reception is of satin, with a V neckline, a smooth, slightly flaring skirt with a short train in the back, and large clips at the neckline and belt made of ivory and crystal.

Accompanying it is a floor-length scarf handsomely bordered with blue-dyed white fox.

Celebrities Sign Peace Call

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Many celebrities, including Peers, Members of Parliament, writers, church leaders and natural scientists, recently signed a "Manifesto for Peace" here, calling for an immediate world conference to examine and settle grievances that cause international enmity today.

Among the signatories are Sir Arthur Eddington, astronomer and research scientist; Mr. Laurence Housman, writer; Mr. Aldous Huxley, novelist; Mr. George Lansbury, former leader of the Labor party, and Canon H. R. L. Sheppard of St. Paul's.

"We are united in our conviction that war in any circumstances is a crime against humanity," the manifesto declares. "We are also agreed that the method of war can never ensure lasting peace nad security.

"We, therefore," it is added, "protest against the present policy of increased armaments which, so far from assuring defense and giving peace and security, threatens to provoke an infinitely worse catastrophe than that of 1914-1918."

Declaring that another war would mean the end of modern civilization, and that there can be no settled peace until there is justice between nations and within nations, the manifesto proclaims the need for the "immediate summoning of a world conference to examine, discuss and settle, with full regard to the real interests of the populations involved, the economic and territorial grievances which lie at the root of most international enmities today."

Florida Border Patrol Ended as Economy Move

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 16 (AP)—Florida's new highway board abolished yesterday the road patrol which guarded the state border for two winters against an influx of penniless transients. Organized two years ago by Gov. Dave Sholtz, the patrol was ordered disbanded "in accordance with the wishes" of his successor, Fred P. Cone.

Board members appointed by Governor Cone estimated the move would save $150,000 a year.

Maj. H. N. Kirkman, patrol chief, said all border stations on main highways entering Florida would be closed at once. The 52-man patrol goes out of existence Jan. 31.

Child Labor Debate Rages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—Friends of the proposed child labor amendment to the Constitution rallied here today in attacking suggestions that legislation similar to the Hawes-Cooper Act, which regulates the sale of prison-made goods in interstate commerce, be substituted for the program of constitutional change already ratified by 25 states.

Coming from Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and also from a special committee of the American Bar Association, the recommendations were that action by Congress would provide adequate protection against exploitation of child labor. But friends of the amendment denied this, and called the suggestion a "red herring" drawn by opponents of social legislation.

"Their proposal for legislation by Congress 'to prohibit the shipment of the products of child labor into, and the sale within any state which forbids such sales' rests upon the unrealistic assumption that child-made goods can be labeled like those made in prisons," said Charles C. Burlingham, chairman of the Non-partisan Committee for Ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment. "There is a vast difference between enforcing a labeling requirement for goods made in prison and those manufactured in thousands of individual shops. To insure correct labeling of these would require inspection at all points of production."

Also opposing the suggestion made by Dr. Butler, who spoke as chairman of the New York State Committee Opposing Ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, was a group led by Miss Mary E. Dreier. They hold that the proposal is an attempt to divert public attention from "the valid and constitutional method of preventing child labor by giving lip service to a spurious remedy." Constitutional amendment was seen as the simplest and most effective method of dealing with the problem.

Gain in Texas Pay Rolls

Pay rolls in Texas increased 9.1 per cent last October over the corresponding month a year ago.

Short-Wave Study Advised as Check On 'War of Ideas'

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Jan. 16 (AP)—Dean Carl W. Ackerman, of the Columbia University graduate school of journalism, gave warning today against perverted uses of publicity. Addressing the annual newspaper institute sponsored by the North Carolina Press Association at the University of North Carolina, Mr. Ackerman said:

"It is high time for institutions of higher education to concern themselves with the relation of radio to public opinion. How can public opinion in a democracy be free and above reproach when there is not a single agency in the United States making a thorough study of foreign short-wave broadcasting?

Pan-American Good Will

"How can public opinion in Latin America be independent and free toward the people, the Government and business of the United States, when Germany, France and Italy are broadcasting information and opinion calculated to interrupt or to prevent good will and peace in the western hemisphere?

"I protest to the Government for centering its studies of radio exclusively on domestic conditions and practices, when a universal war of ideas is being fought by short-wave radio, and neither the people nor the Government of this country are alert to the dangers or prepared to safeguard or defend themselves."

Turning to the daily newspapers and their relationship to public opinion, Dean Ackerman said:

Concessions Granted

"In every department of the newspaper, in business, in markets, in sports, in society, everywhere probably except in the death notices, and to a limited degree upon the editorial page, there is propaganda.

"It is because of this ability of those who require the support of public opinion to utilize the agencies of communication, including the press, to serve their special causes, that local, state and national governments have found it expedient to grant concession upon concession to pressure groups.

Accepted and Respected

"It is in this condition, combined with short-wave radio broadcasting, which is endangering the freedom of individual opinion. This is what is making public opinion in ths country the opinion of militant, organized minorities. This is why public opinion today is neither pure nor above reproach."

He declared that this situation is "tantamount to a national emergency; because in addition to the status of public opinion, there is a widespread belief that the daily newspaper has lost its prestige.

Democracy will persist in the United States only so long as we have a free press which the people respect and accept. A free press without public influence and public esteem will be no different from any other industry which manufacturers a product for sale.

The welfare of the people "and the security of our Government," Mr. Ackerman said, "depend upon public opinion."

Byrd in Navy Garb Looks Like Porter To Mid Westerners

OGDEN, Utah, Jan. 16 (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, twice mistaken for a railway station attendant, "guessed" yesterday he'd have to do something about his uniform.

"Some time ago, at the Union Station in Kansas City," he said, "a woman found a purse and handed it to me to return to the owner.

"That wasn't so bad, but this morning as the train pulled into Ogden another woman asked me where Provo was and whether her ticket would take her to Salt Lake City.

"The climax came when I arrived here slightly ahead of time, and Ogden city officials sent to meet me found me strolling around the station. I could tell by their hesitancy they also suspected I might be a uniformed railway employee. Begins to look as if I'll have to do something about it."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 31, 1918.

ATLANTA, GA.
Whitman's Laundry
"Back to the Best"
Announcing Our New
Zoric Garment Cleaning System
- Odorless quality cleaning
- No shrinking or fading

Call JAckson 0414

S & W CAFETERIAS
WASHINGTON ATLANTA
CHARLOTTE ASHEVILLE
KNOXVILLE CHATTANOOGA
RALEIGH ROANOKE
Over 6 Million Meals Served Yearly

U. S. Aid in Stabilization Sought by European Powers; New Economic Parley Looms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—A definite new period of European-American relations is opening, as the new year advances. After a lull which was interrupted only by the stabilization agreements during the presidential campaign, European powers are making preliminary contacts with President Roosevelt, whose reelection was taken by them virtually as an invitation to open new discussions with the United States.

The European viewpoint is tersely and apparently accurately put by the latest issue of the London Economist to reach this country, which says:

"It is the world's good fortune that, at so critical a time in its history, a powerful America should once more be arising, dedicated to social justice at home and peace abroad."

France First on Way

So, with the eyes of Europe turned toward the United States, the trek to Washington begins. France is early on the way, after saying in its war debts notes that it hopes by an agreement on debts to strengthen bonds of friendship and confidence, to the benefit of the welfare and peace of the peoples.

France took the initiative in opening new discussions, and yesterday announced the appointment of Georges Bonnet, its most able financial-economic negotiator, as Ambassador to Washington. M. Bonnet knows numerous American authorities, having been principal French negotiator at the London Economic Conference. At that time, he was the leader of the "gold bloc," and if there is any hang-over from that period, it is not likely to smooth M. Bonnet's path in Washington.

Other Efforts

Great Britain at the same time is opening other channels to Washington. Walter Runciman, president of the British Board of Trade, will be a guest of President Roosevelt over the week-end of Jan. 23. While the President insists that this call will be mainly social, it is evident that opportunity will be afforded to go over the bases of Anglo-American financial and economic relationships, not to mention their very direct bearing upon international political conditions. New York is guessing that he is really here to discuss a reciprocal trade agreement.

Simultaneously, Sir Austen Chamberlain announced the formation of an impressive parliamentary committee to foster improvement in Anglo-American relations, and another group, with representatives from the House of Commons and the House of Lords, is planning a visit to the United States in March. Sir Otto Niemeyer, a director of the Bank of England, is also en route here.

General Brushing-Up

Other European nations have displayed interest in brushing up their Washington contacts, but nothing comparable with the British and French initiatives. Italy has indicated a desire to talk debts, and a new Ambassador with a financial-economic background, Dr. Fulvio Suvich, is hard at work discovering the ways of the American Government. So far, no new move has come from Germany, although Ambassador Hans Luther is back from Berlin this week, presumably with fresh instructions.

The entire picture, starting with the stabilization agreements of last autumn, looks very much like action. The logical inference is that possibilities for a financial and economic conference are being explored.

But the Roosevelt Administration, with caution born of experience, is taking every step warily. The main point is not only to avoid difficulty with Congress, ever suspicious of "involvments,' as to make sure that a preparative groundwork is laid for the conference before any announcements are made. The 1933 adventures of President Roosevelt have left their warning mark here.

Bonnet's Past Successes

The impending arrival of Georges Bonnet as French Ambassador places Franco-American relations in the spotlight. M. Bonnet is an eager and capable younger French diplomatist. He was notably successful at Geneva and at Lausanne during the last reparations negotiations. His role at the London Economic Conference in 1933 was definitely on the opposite side of the fence from the United States.

But that was three years ago; France has devalued its franc since those days, a stabilization accord now reigns, and William C. Bullitt—who found much to criticize in M. Bonnet in 1933—is actually Ambassador at Paris. Times have changed.

Washington opinion takes a realistic view of the French mission, realizing that a war-debts agreement that would be ratified by both Congress and the French Chamber would be little short of miraculous. For France to pay anything substantial—in its present budgetary position—would be a great achievement, but for Congress to ratify an agreement calling for much less than payment-in-full would be also unlikely.

Therefore, simple accuracy points to an impasse as far as an actual debts agreement is concerned. But some sort of broad and helpful economic exchange of view, and a general improvement of sentiment toward France, is by no means out of sight.

A general conference, bringing in the question of raw materials and colonies as essential parts of the world-economic problem, is a far more lofty objective. Close observers here look for a slow and gradual improvement in some economic fields, and they are loath to believe that a spectacular and dramatic achievement—however badly needed—is now within sight.

Pay Increase Urged In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 16—A 10 per cent increase in the salaries of state employees, who formerly were cut as much as 38 per cent, and $24,398,267 a year for public schools, were recommended in North Carolina's post-recovery budget, just submitted to the Legislature, for the coming biennium. During the past two-year period the schools received $20,900,000 a year. Schoolteachers are included in the list of state employees for whom the 10 per cent salary increase is recommended.

The sum of $2,415,687 a year is recommended for the State's institutions for higher learning, as compared with $1,784,488 allotted during the year 1935-36. Charitable and correctional institutions are booked to receive the sum of $2,071,554 the coming fiscal year, as compared with $1,597,221 last year.

For highways and public works the Budget Commission recommended that $28,152,309 be expended next year, including $18,300,000 for all roads, and $5,800,000 for what are known as county roads, now maintained in the state system, by the State in the new set-up, whereby the counties have been relieved of all expense, as they have in the matter of school support.

Lawyers Would Ban Trade In Child Labor Products

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 16 (AP)—State Senator James A. Simpson announced Jan. 14 a special committee of the American Bar Association, of which he is chairman, had recommended carrying the theory governing commerce in prison-made goods into the field of child labor. The proposal, offered by the committee as a substitute for the Federal Child Labor Amendment, contemplates legislation by Congress to prohibit "shipment of the products of child labor into and their sale within any state which forbids such sale."

The committee, appointed by the association to opose ratification of the amendment, has mailed a statement of its position and its substitute proposal to every member of the 19 state legislatures meeting in 1937. Senator Simpson said. Decisions of the Supreme Court upholding the constitutionality of the Hawes-Cooper and Ashurst-Sumners acts, which regulate interstate transportation of convict-made goods, were said by the committee to "obviate any reason there may be for transferring to the Federal Government an unlimited power of control over all young persons in the United States under the age of 18 as an incident to abolishing any existent condition of child labor."

Hirt Shoes
ZURICH, Sihlstrasse 43
BERN, Marktgasse 50
SWITZERLAND

SWITZERLAND
Liebig
The "ever ready," meat extract for the home.
Liebig Meat Extract, Oxo Bouillon, Oxo Bouillon Cubes, Super Bouillon Liebig
Obtainable from all Merkur Stores and Grocery Shops.
Send this advertisement to any Merkur shop in Switzerland and you will receive, free of charge, a beautiful recipe book in German.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
PARIS 1937 EXHIBITION
A SPECIAL 10% REDUCTION
WILL BE GIVEN TO HOLDERS OF THE
PRIVILEGE CARD OF WHICH A LIMITED
NUMBER WILL BE ISSUED UP TO
APRIL 15 BY THE WELL KNOWN FIRM
AU GRAND FREDERIC
5 RUE DU FAUBOURG SAINT HONORÉ
SPECIALISTS IN ANGORA, CASHMERE AND SILK UNDERWEAR
ANGORA LACE DRESSING GOWNS, ETC
IF YOU ARE COMING TO PARIS IN 1937 WRITE FOR YOUR CARD AT ONCE

Spain Today: Feudal Grip on Home Life Loosens

Civil war sets new values to displace rigid social life; communal living to take on increased importance, whoever wins conflict; women break old shackles.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France—The martyrdom of the people of Madrid is a tragedy with no parallel in modern history. Large numbers of women and children have been slain. Homes gave been destroyed by the thousand. Yet many of the people of Madrid are not communists, anarchists or even socialists. Even the Duke of Alba, supporter of Gen. Francisco Franco, has suffered the destruction of his palace and its wonderful art treasures.

General Franco's announcement that Spain is fighting for Christianity, civilization and the home is a staggering claim made at a moment when his war machines are wrecking the houses of rich and poor alike, of enemies and friends.

A vast transformation of the home and social life of Spain may be expected as the result of this civil war. Many of the nation's smoldering problems will have to be faced squarely. Whichever side wins, a new order of things must arise.

Where Etiquette Rules

The Spanish home, by its exclusiveness, has contributed no small share in the conditions which now appall all right-minded people. The typical Spanish house, with its patio, is a miniature citadel. Not only traditions but even etiquette, with its ceremonies, many of which go back to Moorish days, have tended to make a Spaniard's home not so much his castle as his fortress.

Always reserved for the few, hospitality became still more exclusive when King Alfonso was dismissed.

Strangely symbolic are the barred windows, the stoutest of doors provided with massive bars and bolts in the homes of rich and poor alike; spy holes in doors; the query: "Quien es?"—Who is it?—following a knock on the door, and the reply: "Gente de paz"—Persons of peace.

Since the republic came, the outward and visible signs of exclusiveness have multiplied. To high walls around their gardens, however beautiful, the well-off added broken glass and fenced off their fields with barbed wire. Fortunes have been made by the manufacturers of stout fences, railings and even locks automatically firing a pistol. The custom of carrying pistols is prevalent.

Cafés Important

In many Spanish homes, the man demands to be sole master. He prefers to look upon the café as a place of entertainment for his friends. Often even his wife's friends are not welcome.

Gen. Primo de Rivera, former dictator, once said that Spain would be far more easily ruled if there were no cafés. Why, one may ask, are there so many cafés? Mainly, is the reply, because many men are anxious not to take their companions to their home—despite the fact that their wives are described as the most faithful in Europe—and partly because they are often acutely sensitive to criticism regarding the appearance or comfort of their homes.

Status of Women

In its determination to retain its hold on the women, the church of Spain has not encouraged feminine education on enlightened lines. We find there little encouragement of the idea of companionship between man and wife. Those visitors to Madrid who have observed café life will have noticed how they are black with men—talking for hours over a cup of coffee, discussing, interested in anything but their home. Here, not human understanding and friendship are bred, but intrigue, as the dictator knew to his cost.

Immense bitterness has arisen out of the servant problem of recent years. It has never been so acute as in other countries, mainly because the Spanish cook and maid were never in a position to fight for their rights. Most Madrid servants start their daily jobs before eight—having slept in uncomfortable quarters—and are not ready to retire to bed until 1:30 a. m. if the señor or the señora go to the movies.

Servant Problem

Recently, the servant class became acutely conscious of ill-treatment. Resentment, however, was displayed most offensively where greater kindness and leniency were shown. For it was in the better-class houses that the better-class servants, half-educated women, were being allowed greater liberty to leave their work and thus come under the influence of agitators.

The atmosphere of homes where the servants daily reviled their mistresses with open effrontery can hardly be imagined. "You and your affectations" was one of the expressions of petty contempt which became a poisoned dart in the quiver filled for use against bourgeois refinements in the home.

Young Spain is now being drilled, every class has to submit to discipline. The word discipline has probably a harsher sound to the ears of Spaniards than any others. With the exception of the army, strict disciplinary methods obtained only in the domain of the Jesuits.

Children Don't Like It

In the home, Spanish children have always been treated with too great a show of affection for them to submit to time-tables, rules, regular habits of study or in play. Even the early-to-bed habit, so common elsewhere, has few votaries in this go-as-you-please nation. Infant mortality has been shockingly high, ignorance concerning upbringing incredible and the dissociation of one class from another has prevented the more enlightened from rescuing the others from their ignorance.

The process of forming self-centered homes can be traced back to Moorish domination. Social etiquette down to the twentieth century has continued to demand a show of quasi-Eastern hospitality with a closed door. "Usted gusta?" is the polite gesture accompanying a movement of the hand. "Would you like to share this with me?" is the actual wording, which is meaningless because the party invited must perforce decline.

Intimacy Difficult

The etiquette which has always been very rigid among the bourgeois classes, and which made for the performing of elegant but meaningless "cumplidos" obligatory formulae—has made intimacy between individuals far from easy, and seldom possible between members of different classes.

Indeed, etiquette has been carefully cultivated from royalty downward, not as a means of smoothing the social path, but that it might establish aloofness—which Spaniards do not naturally feel.

With what vigor did Moscow's emissaries launch their offensive against this measure! Pretty as they were, all the Spanish niceties, at once became taboo among the workers of the Republic.

Lack Other Interests

Conditions of home-life are in some respects similar to those in many parts of France and Italy, but in Spain there is not only greater illiteracy but little outlet for energy in "clean" games and other interests. When under the Republic, the young idea began to shoot in earnest, in the absence of parental training, the youngsters learned from the cinema, the crime sheets and the daily stories of "red" gangsterism. That Spanish parents do not feel squeamish about these things is apparent from the nature of the pictorial contents of the daily press since 1931.

Climate, certainly, has a powerful influence on home life. It will probably be found that wherever Spaniards, such as those who live in Galicia, enjoy the blessings of rain—which keeps them indoors—there a hobby has made them busy in their home.

Music Is Different

Music, however, as cultivated in sunny Andalusia, quite recently the rage in Madrid, is often tainted by a pessimistic note totally unsuited to sensitive ears. More often than not, "flamenco" songs, or "cante jondo," as they are called, are doleful dirges of oriental flavor.

There is a singular indifference of the people, not excepting the women, to the suffering of animals. The church has taught father and mother that God made animals for man's profit. There is therefore little love for animals in the Spanish home. It simply is not taught.

Instead, a whole town will assemble to see young bulls, half-tame, cruelly slaughtered. Thousands of young bulls and calves are done to death every year by village youths who will "offer the sacrifice" to their admiring sweethearts.

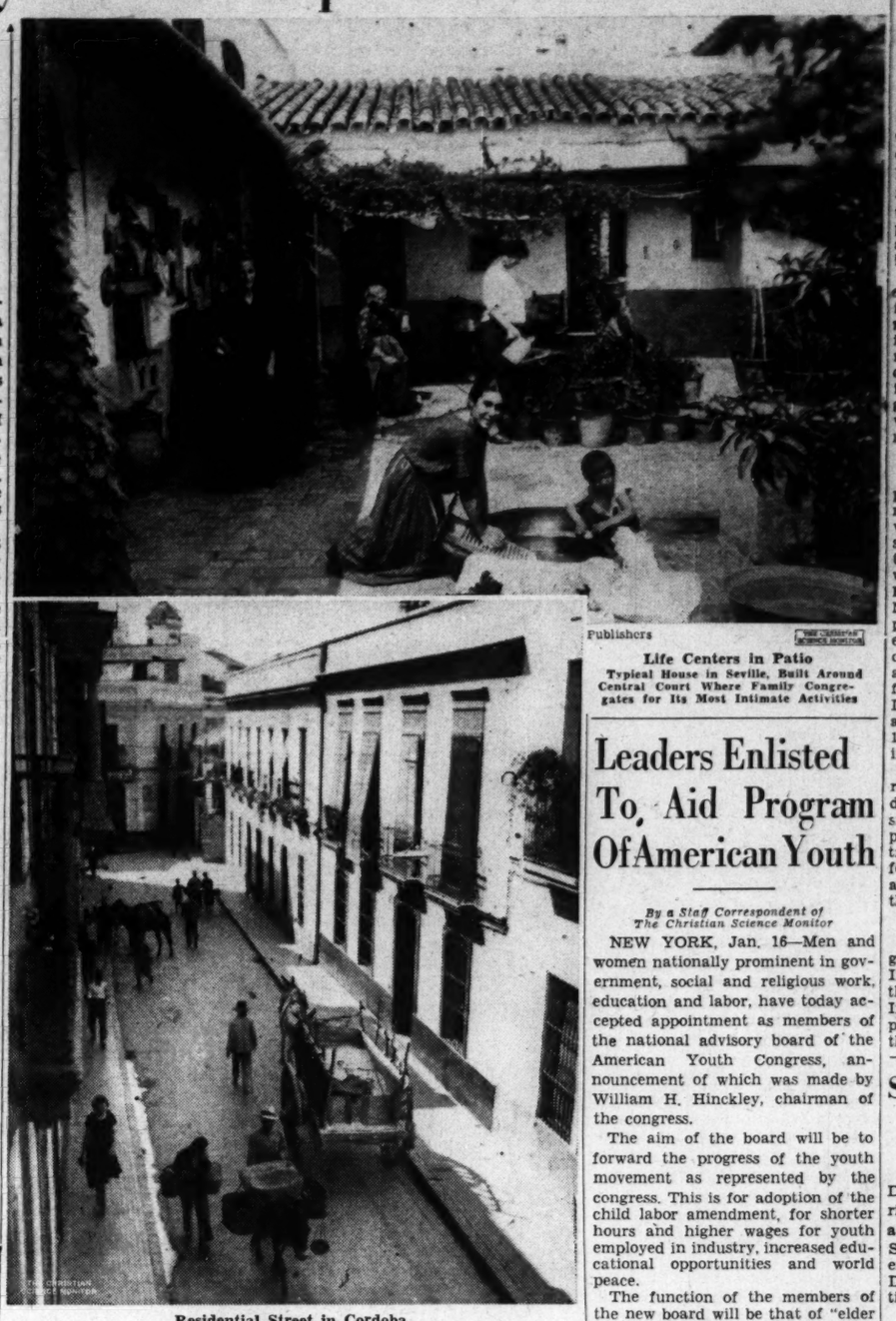
Cruelty Exploited

Vast vested interests have for many decades exploited the instinct of cruelty in the peninsula. There are many among the enlightened Spaniards who believe that Spain cannot lift up her head until at least the village bullfight has been totally abolished. But when the civil war started in July, the membership of the Animal Welfare Society in Madrid was 54—probably mostly foreigners. The society had striven in vain to inspire compassion for animals, as a step toward fellow interest—to use the often repeated expression of its hard-working secretary.

Home life in Spain passed in 1931, as far as the bourgeois classes were concerned, from the over-shadowing by the church to a reign of fear. Untrained to guide their own destinies, women felt themselves deprived of their mainstay, the mentors of their children. There are many families in Spain where the only male visitor was a priest.

It is the determination to abolish the priestly influence in the home—and through it in politics—which has led to the slaughter of thousands of priests, monks and nuns.

Within the sacred walls of the Spanish home, however, there is no lack of affection. Indeed, patriarchal customs subsist that are not observable elsewhere. The aged, the infirm, the impoverished relations thus find their harbor of refuge. But as the cities of Spain, its towns, its tiny pueblos live and have their being as independent units, and have little in common, so has home life there developed amid barriers. The civil war is breaking these barriers down. It may give rise to a new understanding of communal living.



Residential Street in Cordoba
The Street Side of City Apartment Buildings in Spain Are Rather Bleak and Give Little Hint of Real Life That Goes On in Patio Inside

Publishers
Life Centers in Patio
Typical House in Seville, Built Around Central Court Where Family Congregates for Its Most Intimate Activities

N. Y. Ship Engineers Vote to End Strike

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—The New York local of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association called off its strike against East and Gulf coast American ships today, following a vote to concur in a similar decision of national officers at Washington.

E. P. Trainer, business manager of the M. E. B. A., said similar action would be taken by locals in Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Galveston and New Orleans.

The meeting deferred action until Wednesday night on a proposal to withdraw from membership in the joint maritime strike committee, which is directing the strike on the East and Gulf coasts.

Time Limit Held Likely On Strike Peace Offers

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16 (AP)—An authoritative source said today shipowners probably would give the seven striking maritime unions the ensuing week to consider peace proposals and then ask a general union vote on the offers.

The refusal of the seven unions involved in the 79-day Pacific Coast walkout to vote likely would lead to direct employer demands for Presidential intervention, the source declared. Some observers saw confirmation of the reported plans in the fact that no negotiation meetings were scheduled today.

Builders Would End WPA

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 16 (AP)—The New York State Association of Builders concluded its annual convention yesterday with a resolution denouncing the Works Progress Administration as a "competitor of private industry." The resolution asked the President and Congress to halt WPA construction in the belief that private industry would absorb project workers.

BOOK MARKERS
Transparent, have clear permanent figures, hold fast and are practically indestructible. The original and only marker to include all these features. Reader's Library. Pocket sizes.
Set of thirty, postpaid, $1.00
Crayon marking set, 25 cents
THE PERFECT MARKER
Box 134, Yonkers, N. Y.

Leaders Enlisted To Aid Program Of American Youth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—Men and women nationally prominent in government, social and religious work, education and labor, have today accepted appointment as members of the national advisory board of the American Youth Congress, announcement of which was made by William H. Hinckley, chairman of the congress.

The aim of the board will be to forward the progress of the youth movement as represented by the congress. This is for adoption of the child labor amendment, for shorter hours and higher wages for youth employed in industry, increased educational opportunities and world peace.

The function of the members of the new board will be that of "elder statesmen," advising the various youth congresses and affiliated organizations in every state. Mr. Hinckley said there were 1007 of these youth organizations, having a membership of 1,600,000 persons between 16 and 30 years old, affiliated with the congress.

Members of Group

Among those who accepted appointment to the council are Miss Lillian D. Wald, head of the Henry Street Settlement here, and Mrs. Mary K. Semkovitch, director of Greenwich house in New York; Miss Mary Van Kleeck, of the Russell Sage Foundation; Miss Mary Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke college; Ruth O. Blakeslee, of the Federal Social Security Board; Mrs. Kendall Emerson, of the national board of the Young Woman's Christian Association; Helen Hall, of the Henry Street Settlement; Margurite Kehr, Dean of women, Pennsylvania State Teachers' college; Gov. Elmer A. Benson of Minnesota; Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey; Representative Thomas R. Amlie (Progressive) of Wisconsin; Senator Lyman J. Frasier (R) of North Dakota; Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee; Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar College; the Rt. Rev. Ralph S. Cushman, of the Methodist Episcopal church; the Rev. A. Clayton Powell Jr., pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist church; Prof. Sheldon Glueck of Harvard University; Leroy E. Bowman, director of the United Parents' Association, and Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union.

Called Step Forward

Mr. Hinckley in announcing the full membership of the board characterized it as "a momentous step forward for the rehabilitation of the country's young people, who today are facing a serious emergency."

"It is, indeed, a tribute to those men and women who compose our various boards that they have seen the tragic need of American youth, 5,000,000 of whom are unemployed and out of school," Mr. Hinckley continued. "And, more significant is that they are willing to lend their aid in our campaign to bring before the American people the importance of helping our young men and women to take their rightful places as future citizens of this country."

Less Commercial Fodder Used

Farmers of Mississippi in 1935 utilized only 86,125 tons of commercial feeding stuffs, the second lowest usage within recent years.

Home Buyers
See us about our
LOW COST MORTGAGE PLAN
You can borrow money to buy—build or refinance your present mortgage for only
$7.16 per $1000
plus 1-12 yearly taxes
Quick Action on Your Application
WORKINGMENS CO-OPERATIVE BANK
73 Cornhill Boston
Assets Over $18,000,000

Italy's Occupation of Ethiopia Declared Complete by Mussolini

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Premier Benito Mussolini has announced the occupation of the whole territory of the Ethiopian Empire by Italian troops. The Italian tricolor, he claims, now flies in every important region and district of Ethiopia. The job has been performed with surprising rapidity and with little military effort. It has been accomplished in only 76 days.

The most surprising part of this extraordinarily quick Italian advance in territory, parts of which had never been explored by white men, is that it has met with practically no opposition from the native Ethiopians. In some regions, indeed, the inhabitants are reported to have given valuable assistance to the advancing Italian troops and workmen.

Simultaneous Action

The Italian plan of campaign appears to be based on simultaneous military and political action which, while ensuring the occupation of strategic points in various parts of the Empire, will at the same time win over to their side the various Ethiopian chieftains and their men. No vast military operations are planned. Only large-scale police operations are deemed necessary to occupy the vast and distant regions and restore order. As a matter of fact, quite a big proportion of the Italian troops that were in Ethiopia at the time hostilities ceased in May, 1936, have been recalled home during the summer months.

The task of occupying Gore, the region of the lakes and the other distant provinces was assigned to small but picked detachments composed of Italian regular and native troops. These mechanized troops forced their way through innumerable obstacles until they reached the goal assigned to each of them.

Ras Imru Surrenders

There was only one important engagement, that with the men of Ras Imru, who finally surrendered to the Italians with all his followers. In many places the Italians are reported to have been welcomed by the natives as liberators. It was, on the whole, a pacific penetration in a territory which could almost be described as friendly.

The only districts in Ethiopia that still remain to be occupied are the regions of Bale and Beniscian gul and the zone lying between Goljam and Addis Ababa, but Italian penetration in this territory is stated to be only a matter of weeks.

The next task is to organize the new territories and to start their economic exploitation. One hundred thousand Italian workmen are busy building roads which are essential to the military safety of the Empire, but are of still greater importance for its economic development.

It is reported that when the work is sufficiently advanced, Premier Mussolini will visit Addis Ababa and the other important centers of the new Empire.

Sunken Mountains Found in Caribbean

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16 (AP)—Discovery of a submerged mountain ridge, three ancient volcanoes, and a new deep spot in the Caribbean Sea were reported yesterday by three explorers returning from the Navy Department's underwater exploration of the Caribbean sea.

The mile-long mountain ridge was the most surprising find of the expedition, according to Lieut. W. A. Gorry, commander of the Navy submarine S. S. Barracuda, and Dr. Maurice Ewing of Lehigh University, who directed the work, since it was found quite unexpectedly in one of the steamer lanes leading to the Panama Canal.

The three new submerged volcanoes, rearing up from the ocean floor to within 2000 feet of the surface, were found about 120 miles west of the lesser Antilles Islands and the new deep submarine valley, about 15,999 feet below the surface, was located north of Puerto Rico near the deepest spot in the Atlantic Ocean, the "Nares Deep."

Dr. Ewing and his assistants, Dr. Harry Hess of Princeton University and Lieut. A. J. Hoskinson of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, explained that these findings, however, were chiefly valuable in correcting existing charts of the ocean floor while the results of the expedition's chief work, determination of gravity forces, would not be available until analysis of the records has been completed, a job requiring several months.

Texas Bird Census Finds New High of 163 Species

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 16—A group in the Lower Rio Grande valley spends annually part of Christmas week in an activity rather unusual for the holiday period. It is in taking a bird census.

This season the group was unusually proud of results, as reported from Harlingen, Texas, center of the project, for the survey showed 163 different kinds of birds among the 37,095 counted. This compared with 140 species in the preciding year's census, when that region was exceeded only by the Santa Monica, Calif., area with 143. So the Texas community bids for national leadership.

Cold Wave Eases Flood Conditions In Middle West

CHICAGO, Jan. 16 (AP)—Menace of floods in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys subsided today in the face of an advancing cold wave that checked protracted rains. High water still prevented hundreds of families from reaching their homes in the lowlands and some streams continued to rise, but observers said the threat in most sections had passed.

Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio and Missouri were the states harassed by the week's floods, caused by heavy winter rains.

City and county officials at Poplar Bluff, Mo., sheltered more than 100 families who evacuated their flooded lowland homes. The St. Francis river ripped through levies in many spots but damage was slight. Four National Guard companies were assigned to the southeast Missouri flood area where highways were blocked.

Flood swept over eight miles of farmland in Union and Alexander counties, Illionois. The Kaskaskia river reached an all-time high last night, breaking a strip of the levee near Vandalia, Ill.

Thirty-five persons rescued at Marion, Ill., took shelter in a school building. Boat crews moved 75 families to higher ground near Harrisburg, Ill.

At Cincinnati the Ohio river reached 51.6 feet. Freezing temperatures eased conditions in central and northern Indiana.

Government observers predicted the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers would reach a 24-foot crest—a foot under flood stage—at their junction in downtown Pittsburgh.

While the flood areas welcomed colder weather, parts of the Northwest hoped for milder temperatures. Minimums yesterday included St. Cloud, Minn., —17; Moorhead, Minn., —16; Jamestown, N. D., —12; Bismarck, N. D., and St. Paul, —10. Wisconsin and Nebraska shivered in near zero weather.

City Managers Confirmed

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (AP)—Five cities, one town and one village in the United States abandoned the "city manager" plan of government from 1931 to 1935, while 48 voted to continue it, according to a survey made by the University of Michigan.

MINE MACHINERY
At the right prices, direct from factory—$220 up. Send for catalog. Ore testing service.
STRAUB MFG. CO.
533 Chestnut Street, Oakland, Calif.

"Let Us Share Our Happiness"
FLOWERS by WIRE sent anywhere—any time
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

1881 STORAGE 1937
For
Household Goods
Office Furniture
Furs, Rugs, Valuables
Pianos, Books, Papers
Silverware and China
Pictures and Art Goods
FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION
Boston Storage Warehouse Company
HUNTINGTON AVE. at FORSYTH ST.
WESTLAND and MASSACHUSETTS AVES.
PHONE KEN. 9050 or COM. 1530
Dead Storage of Automobiles
Moth Damage Protection (Cold)
Safety Vaults for Valuables
Padlocked Individual Rooms
Trucking and Packing Service
Satisfactory Monthly Rates
Accessible Convenient Reliable

Exchange Records Sifted in Inquiry Into Rail Finance

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—Senate investigators today winnowed through "a trunk load of documents" from New York Stock Exchange files in search for new facts to round out their picture of railroad finance.

Senator Wheeler (D), Montana, chairman of the Railroad Investigating Committee, said exchange attorneys had kept him from obtaining the papers earlier but that the examination would be complete when hearings are resumed Jan. 25.

Documents from the exchange files included a memorandum written by J. M. B. Hoxsey, executive assistant to the listing committee, who criticized the "social danger" of railroad holding companies.

The warning was made in connection with Mr. Hoxsey's recommendation that the exchange should list securities of Alleghany Corporation, chief holding company for the sprawling Van Sweringen rail and industrial empire.

He suggested such firms "may come to be regarded as anti-social and thus to be the object of political attack," particularly if "any large part of the industry of the country is virtually controlled through minority holdings."

Senator Wheeler has predicted the investigation would lead to legislation outlawing railroad holding companies, noting that the $3,000,000,000 Van Sweringen system was once controlled through $274,682 worth of holding company stock.

Richard Whitney, former exchange president, who testified yesterday, agreed with committee members that perhaps the memorandum should have been made public, but added:

"I'm not sure; it's a broad question."

Social Credit Code Loses Test Suit On Alberta Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The code of "Fair Competition and Business Practise for the Printing Industry" established by the Alberta Government as one of the measures necessary for the carrying out of the Social Credit system, has been tried out in a first test case before Magistrate A. H. Gibson in the Edmonton police court. In this code test case brought against William H. Heller of the Norwood Press by the Edmonton Printers' Association, the plaintiffs claimed that Mr. Heller had quoted a price for printing 1000 letterheads at $5 whereas the minimum price fixed under the Printers' Code by the department of trade and industry was $6.75 per 1000 letterheads.

Magistrate Gibson dismissed the action against the defendent. In the judgment he handed down, the magistrate declared that the Order-in-Council of Oct. 17, 1936, in which it was ordered that the Printers' Code and its provisions "be and are heareby approved" was not sufficient to give the code the effect of law, but contained merely an expression of approval without force of authority. Other codes now in operation in Alberta include the dry-cleaning and dyeing establishments, the automobile industry and the retail trade.

Balloting On For Townsend Test Spenders

CHELAN, Wash., Jan. 16 (AP) — Hand $200 to a person of 60 or over and tell him he must spend it in a month—that's Isom Lamb's idea of how to prove if old age pensions will work. He has posted $1200 in a bank for a six months test.

Mr. Lamb, Townsend club supervisor sponsoring the test appealed yesterday for suggestions on the fairest way to choose the spenders. He said complications had arisen in the balloting method of selection, set to end Saturday.

Mr. Lamb asserted Chelan merchants almost unanimously had agreed to co-operate by paying a 2 per cent transaction "tax" on each ear-marked dollar spent with them. This "tax" money would go into the fund for the succeeding months spending test.

"If people, like the merchants, agree and do pay a voluntary 2 per cent tax each time they handle one of these dollars, within six months all Chelan County Townsend plan eligibles will be receiving $200 a month, and local business will be increased by at least 300 per cent," said Mr. Lamb.

Nominations continued today for the person to spend the first $200 in the 30 days succeeding January 18. Whether this person shall spend the five other $200 monthly allowances was not yet determined.

Rail Labor Chiefs Agree To Seek Higher Pay Scale

CHICAGO, Jan. 16 (AP) — J. A. Phillips, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, a member of a sub-committee of five railroad brotherhoods considering plans for increased wage demands, said the committee had agreed wage increases should be sought for 300,000 railroad employees.

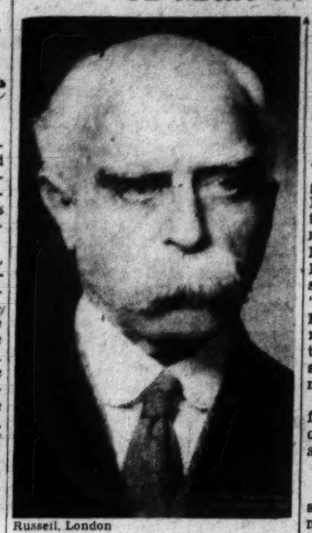
Mr. Phillips said the committee had not yet decided on procedure for drawing up the demands or the amount of increase to be asked. The committee did not consider hours of work, pensions or any other matter excepting the wage issue, Mr. Phillips said. Approximately 400 representatives of the unions from all parts of the United States are attending the meeting.

New Names for Old

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—More than 200 London streets have been renamed during 1936 in an attempt to mitigate the confusion existing where the same title is supplied to numerous roads, streets, buildings, rows and places, according to the compilers of the 138th edition of the Post Office Directory. The renamings have involved thousands of thanged addresses.

A Man in the News



Russell, London

Sir Francis Younghusband
Student of Religions

Plans London Session Of Congress of Faiths

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Half a century ago, Lieut. Francis Younghusband of the King's Dragoon Guards was stationed on the Indian frontier. Soon transferred to the political department, he was making valuable explorations in Manchuria. He penetrated where no European had before, climbed to the summit of Chiang-pai-shan, the "ever-white" mountain, then from Peking started an adventurous journey through the heart of Asia, across the Gobi Desert, Chinese Turkestan and the Himalayas, thus opening a new route from India to Mongolia.

Today he is still exploring—but from headquarters in London and over more of the world than, as a subaltern, he ever envisaged.

Traveled Over Continents

The Pamirs, Chitral, Transvaal and Rhodesia, Bundi, Indore, Kashmir—places where the young Englishman was active either as political agent or correspondent for The Times of London read like a list of the far points of the British Empire. Today, the veteran soldier looks on the map and points to Europe, Asia, America—an empire of continents over which his present campaign is extended.

In 1903 Colonel Younghusband led a mission to Lhasa, the capital of Tibet. It was not an easy mission and the Tibetans had little desire for dealings with Europeans, but its satisfactory result was due not to the leader's brilliant reputation as a soldier but rather to his understanding of and sympathy with eastern peoples. The mission was successful: Tibet was open to western trade and civilization.

Won Geographic Medal

The Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society had already been conferred on Francis Younghusband; now a knighthood was awaiting him. Leaving India he did not leave exploration. It was still his aim, but it was to be of a different order. In England he commenced a series of studies—philosophy, history, metaphysics—a long journey to the inner realities.

During those years several books were written which, when read now, bear witness to the ever-widening range of his thought. This is more or less crystallized in "The Light of Experience," published in 1927, a book that traces the development of his own character and the results of his spiritual search.

Finds One Purpose

While in India Sir Francis studied the Hindu religion with a Brahman; and while in Tibet studied Buddhism with a Buddhist. In England he pursued the study of various forms of religious thinking, seeing within all some essential sympathy.

"We all alike are animated by one great purpose," he wrote, "and impelled by the same inherent spirit welling up within us and binding us together in one indissoluble bondship; and because that spirit is found in its essential nature good. . . . We are giving up the idea that the Kingdom of God is in Heaven; and we are finding that the Kingdom of God is within us."

"League of Religions"

Now, as chairman of the World Congress of Faiths, Sir Francis is aiding in organizing what might be called a "League of Religions," a league that will help bring peace to the world by encouraging good will among men.

In one of the rooms in Bedford Square, London, organization work for the congress next July is being carried out. Frequently, during the past, parliaments and congresses of a similar nature have been held in one part of the world or another. From them the present congress, supported by worldwide membership, gradually formed. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda is its international president; Herbert Hoover, American national president; Sir Francis Younghusband, British national chairman.

The first meeting of the World Congress of Faiths was held in Chicago, 1933, followed by another in New York in 1934. Now, in London, the summer of 1936 will see a vast gathering of people from all parts of the world eager to support and further this good will move for unity among men.

Congress Meets in July

In an interview, Sir Francis said: "London is, perhaps, the most logical place for the congress to meet and carry forward its work to unite the inspiration of the faiths of the world upon the solution of man's present problems, because here there are so many of us who have spent our lives in contact with followers of all the great religions.

"For a fortnight in July the congress will meet and through a series of discussions its members will become acquainted with the various faiths of the world. A Hindu will speak as a Hindu, a Jew as a Jew. There will be no attempt to convince others, simply to explain, and to give.

World Fellowship

"The main theme on which Confucians, Buddhists, Hindus, Moslems, Jews and Christians of all denominations in Europe and America will deliver addresses is 'World Fellowship Through Religion.' In the discussions that follow each address the obstacles that hinder fellowship—nationalism, prejudice, intolerance, ignorance—will be dealt with. There are to be two groups of meetings. Those in the Queen's Hall will be open to the public, and those in the Great Hall of the University of London to the members of the congress.

"The differences among the various representatives will be recognized and respected, I might almost say welcomed, for opposition is bracing and stimulates effort. But all participators in the discussions will be expected to preserve the amenities of debate—show courtesy, tolerance and understanding."

Pan-Asia League Sought to Halt Rifts of Chinese

(Continued from Page 1)

other forms of propagandist activity which are carried on by the association.

A vigorous, forthright statement of the aims of the Great Asia Association is to be found in a pamphlet entitled "Asiatic Asia: What Does It Mean?" by Prof. Takeyo Nakatani, secretary of the association, which was given to me with approval by General Matsui. The idea of Japanese hegemony is put forward very clearly by Professor Nakatani in the following terms:

"To bring order and reconstruction to the present chaotic condition of Asia is a duty that rests mostly on the shoulders of Japan. . . . She has been asked to put to work all her forces, cultural, political, economic and, if need be, military, in order to bring about unity and wholesale reconstruction of Asia."

Professor Nakatani sees political, economic and cultural implications in his slogan of "Asiatic Asia." Asia today, in his opinion, is a European Asia, an Asia of the white man and, therefore, a "lost Asia." "It is the imperialistic will of the West which is really controlling Chinese politics and economics." Therefore, the first effective condition of an Asiatic Asia is the end of Western influence in the Asiatic continent as a whole. Since Japan has changed from a member of the League of Nations, which Professor Nakatani calls "a league of white nations," into a nation "thoroughly imbued with an Asiatic consciousness and animated by the slogan, 'Back to Asia,'" the Japanese are today the foremost supporters of the idea of an Asiatic federation.

As Economic Unit

On the economic side, Professor Nakatani calls for "the termination of the continuous exploitation of Asia and her resources by the capitalism of the West," and for "the formation of an economic unit of Asia as a whole." In the cultural field he sees the Asiatic nations rejecting western models and reverting to their old spiritual ideas, citing in this connection Mahatma Gandhi's movement in India. He predicts that "the politics of tomorrow will consist of co-existence and co-operation between large groups of nations combined together — groups such as the Pan-European Union, the Union of North and South Americas, the Soviet Union, the Asiatic Federation."

The significance of this Pan-Asian doctrine outside of Japan should not be over-rated. It certainly finds little support in China, where the overwhelming majority of the educated classes regard Japan as the main threat to China's administrative sovereignty and territorial integrity. But General Matsui is by no means alone among Japan's high military leaders in cherishing an almost mystical faith in Japan's mission as the driving force in an "Asia-for-the-Asiatics" movement. If the present century is to witness an expansion of the Japanese Empire, Pan-Asianism may become a moral slogan as inspiring to a certain type of Japanese mind as Kipling's "white man's burden" was to the British believer in the blessings of imperial rule.

Kentucky Cities Enforce Ban On Yule Fireworks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The enforcement for the first time in a number of Kentucky cities of ordinances prohibiting the sale and use of fireworks on Christmas calls attention to a type of celebration, peculiar to the American South, which is gradually disappearing. The representative of a fireworks manufacturer here says that more fireworks, especially of an explosive nature, are sold in the South for Christmas than in the North for Fourth of July. Now the forces for reform in the interest of safety are bringing about prohibitory laws south of the Mason and Dixon line.

Fireworks for the Fourth of July have never been popular in the "deep South," it is pointed out, largely because the date, in the post-Civil War era, coincided with the fall of Vicksburg. Consequently, Christmas fireworks grew as manufacturers sought southern outlets.

In the North, the proverbial yule gifts for a child are a horn or drum, candy and an orange; in the rural South every boy in good times expects an orange, a French harp (harmonica) or Jew's-harp, and a bunch of firecrackers.

Fire underwriters and safety organizations have promoted campaigns in a number of cities to end fireworks at Christmas, and in this they have been aided by newspaper editorials and sermons which have pointed out the inconsistency of firearms and gunpowder with which to celebrate a holiday of peace.

Calves Take to Cake

TUCSON, Ariz. (AP)—Supplemental feeding of cottonseed cake to cattle brought Arizona livestock men additional profit through extra weight of calves, C. U. Pickrell, University of Arizona animal husbandman, said many ranchers are feeding the cake to cattle, although range conditions are excellent.

Co-operation in Luxembourg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Luxembourg with only 300,000 inhabitants has close on 1000 agricultural co-operative societies, according to information recently issued by the International Labor Office here.

Whereas in most countries, agricultural societies are generally formed to advance money to members, the Luxembourg societies are mainly purchasing societies. Credit societies are a comparatively new development in the Grand Duchy. Ten years ago there were only 15 such organizations. By 1935 the total had grown to 56.

Widespread Representation

Village purchasing societies, on the other hand, numbered 424, which means that every village has one such society. Altogether there are 15,000 farms in Luxembourg and as the village societies have more than 17,000 members, it appears that some 2000 persons have joined who are engaged in agriculture only as a subsidiary occupation.

Besides the village societies, Luxembourg has a wide network of dairy societies—so much so that no more are to be formed. Indeed, some of the existing 254 dairy societies are to be converted into separating stations which will deliver cream to the butter centers to be founded all over the country.

Varied Activities Covered

The total production of butter is given in the I. L. O. notes as 2,590,000 kilograms a year, of which the dairy societies are responsible for no less than 2,510,000 kilograms. The dairy societies also deal very largely in eggs.

Another feature of co-operation in Luxembourg is the land improvement syndicates. Started as long as half a century ago, they engage in such work as protection against floods, the improvement of land drainage, construction of irrigation canals, reclamation of marshland. Most of them are formed to carry out some specific piece of work and they are wound up when their task is completed.

Carolina Motor Club Plans Safety Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 16—A far-reaching drive for highway safety in the Carolinas will be conducted by the Carolina Motor club through 1937, C. W. Roberts, president of the club, said the plan is to mobilize all citizens of the Carolinas. Certificates will be presented by the club to those who drive a year without accident.

"It is our hope that all civic and private organizations, as well as individuals, will become a part of this great mobilization," Mr. Roberts said. "There is no obligation on any applicant other than a promise to drive carefully, and individuals of any race more than 16 years of age are eligible for enrollment.

"During the year, driver's schools will be operated, speakers will address practically every organization in the Carolinas, schools will carry on specific programs, and newspapers will continue their valuable assistance.

Polar Ship for Boy Scouts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Discovery, famous ship in which Capt. Robert Falcon Scott made his first memorable exploration of the antarctic in the opening years of the twentieth century, has been presented to the Boy Scouts' Association by the Legislative Council of the Falkland Islands, at the request of the Colonial Office here.

The Discovery, specially built at Dundee in 1901, to cope with ice conditions for Captain Scott, was reconditioned and partially reconstructed in 1925 for an expedition to the antarctic under the command of Capt. J. R. Stenhouse, who went to the relief of Sir Ernest Shackelton in 1914, to gather information on all aspects of whale life.

The ship returned in November, 1927, and in the early months of 1929 was restocked for a further expedition to the south, headed by Sir Douglas Mawson, professor in geology and mineralogy at Adelaide University, Australia, to discover the possibility of erecting weather stations on the antarctic ice. From this voyage the Discovery reached England again in 1931, and has since lain idle in East India dock, London.

It is hoped to berth the Discovery permanently in the River Thames near London, where she will be used as headquarters for the Sea Scout branch of the Boy Scouts' Association, a training center for Sea Scouts, a hostel for overseas Scouts temporarily in London, and as a memorial to Captain Scott and other polar explorers.

Uncashed Check of 1879 Found by Dundee Cobbler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUNDEE, Scot.—An uncashed check for £800, discovered among his late father's papers by Mr. Robert Thomson, shoe-repairer of this city, is 51 years too old for validity, which, according to law, does not exceed six years.

Drawn on the Oriental Bank Corporation, from Calcutta June 27, 1879, the check was payable to the finder's grandfather.

"HARRY, YOUR SIZE-UP OF THAT FOREIGN SITUATION MUST HAVE SAVED THE COMPANY PLENTY. HOW ON EARTH DID YOU UNCOVER NEWS THAT OUR OWN AGENT ON THE SPOT DIDN'T KNOW?"
"BY READING A REMARKABLE NEWSPAPER, JEFF — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR"

"THAT'S the kind of news the Monitor staff all over the world is trained to get. News of really important things, not just sensational reports. You know, Jeff, there are wonderful events developing everywhere that we business men should be aware of—significant bits of news that tell us how to meet ever-changing world conditions. And I have found the Monitor to be my most reliable source of such news; first, because, as I said, it goes after news in a different way from any other daily newspaper, and hence demands accuracy and quality. And second, because it presents news impartially, without prejudice. Get a copy and read it thoughtfully, and you'll see what I mean. As an all-around newspaper for busy men, I place it first."

Harry's case is typical; his experience can be matched by many others. And, as he might have told Jeff, the Monitor is such a popular family newspaper that his wife and the children enjoyed it even more than he did. To regular subscribers it brings a broad education, wherever they may be, for three cents a day. Try the Monitor; you'll find it a helpful investment in these days of intense change and adjustment, when you need adequate world news.

The Christian Science Publishing Society HA-91
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Please send me The Christian Science Monitor for the period checked below, for which I enclose remittance.

Name.....

Address.....

☐ 1 month.....$0.75 ☐ 6 months.....$4.50
☐ 3 months.....2.25 ☐ 1 year.....9.00

The Wednesday issue only, including the Magazine Section:

☐ 1 year.....$2.60
☐ 6 issues (special offer)......25

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published by
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

REGULAR FEATURES
Editorial Page
Weekly Magazine Section
Financial Page
The Home Forum
Young Folks' Page
Children's Page
Women's Page
Education Page
Sports Page
Daily Features Page
News of Art, Music and Theater
Home Building and Furnishing Page

Auto Strike Turn Pleases Both Labor and Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—Government and labor circles are equally relieved here today at the sudden and unexpected turn for the better taken by the automobile strike situation.

Latest official information coming to the Department of Labor from its mediators in the field gives promise that the danger of violence is past and that both sides have agreed to negotiate until a settlement is reached, no matter how long this may take. The good news was immediately relayed to President Roosevelt who has been anxious to avoid being drawn into the controversy.

At the headquarters of the Committee for Industrial Organization of which John L. Lewis, is chairman and the man-at-the-top of the automobile strike, the news was received with almost equal relief.

Pleased at Glass News

Equally comforting to Mr. Lewis was news from Pittsburgh that negotiations will start on Monday simultaneous with the automobile negotiations looking to a settlement of the strikes in the glass industry which have served to complicate the automobile problem.

It is now recognized and virtually admitted even by C.I.O. leaders here that Mr. Lewis and his group of labor supporters have recently managed to get themselves far too deeply involved.

In the opinion of observers their position had become socritical by the beginning of this week that the C. I. O. could no longer afford to be too arbitrary in its demands, and it is believed that Mr. Lewis is now ready to consider a reasonable compromise.

Nevertheless, no official admission to this effect was forthcoming from Mr. Lewis, who chose today to treat the news from Lansing as a complete victory and declared that the C. I. O. will insist upon formal recognition of the United Automobile Workers as the "exclusive bargaining agency," in all negotiations with General Motors.

Lewis Is Pleased

"The armistice reached at Lansing is eminently satisfactory," he said. "It permits a sane consideration of the matters of controversy between General Motors and the United Automobile Workers.

"Obviously the ensuing negotiations must bring forth a collective bargaining agreement between both sides.

"The representatives of the workers in these conferences will insist upon formal recognition of the union as the exclusive bargaining agency for the industry.

"When General Motors accepts this formula it is reasonable to expect that the other items of controversy will quickly respond to negotiations. The strike has been effected and its success indicates the necessity of General Motors conforming to accepted modern practices in labor relations. The organizations associated with the Committee for Industrial Organization will continue their full support of the United Automobile Workers and its representatives in the negotiations until a satisfactory settlement is reached."

Word of the agreement reached under the mediation of Governor Murphy in Lansing, Mich., late last night, was telephoned immediately to Edward McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, who has been controlling the course of negotiations from his office here just as Mr. Lewis has been managing the strike itself from here.

Frequent consultation between these two men has been a factor in bringing the situation up to the point it is today when both sides are willing to sit down and arbitrate until a settlement is reached, and in the meantime abandon tactics provocative of violence.

Recognition Big Strike Issue

By the Associated Press

DETROIT, Jan. 16—Determination of procedure for conferences to settle the automotive strike brought together today William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of General Motors Corporation, and Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America.

The purpose of the meeting was to draft rules governing consideration of the union's eight demands, so that the negotiations may begin Monday without further preliminaries.

Washington labor observers expressed the opinion that next week's negotiations might develop into a three-cornered conflict involving General Motors, the U. A. W. A. and the American Federation of Labor. The Auto Workers' Union was suspended by the A. F. of L. for affiliating with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Recognition Demands

These observers based their view on the union's demand for recognition as the sole collective bargaining agency for General Motors' employees, the seventh of the eight points.

"The representatives of the workers in these conferences," said John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., which has supported the strike, "will insist upon formal recognition of the union as the exclusive bargaining agency for the industry."

In Detroit, Mr. Knudsen commented:

Knudsen States Issues

"The issue of the union becoming the exclusive bargaining agency will be a subject of the negotiations," Mr. Knudsen said. He explained that, in agreeing to meet with the union, the corporation recognized the U. A. W. A. as the agent of its own members employed by General Motors.

The national guardsmen on strike duty at Flint, Mich., were preparing to return to their homes. A last-minute change in plans deferred the departure of the first units from last night until this morning.

Only two days ago the corporation executive and the union chief met at Lansing in the office of Gov. Frank Murphy, where they signed an agreement early yesterday arranging for the collective bargaining conferences.

Strikers to Vote

"Sit-down" strikers in some General Motors plants vote this afternoon on evacuation, one of the conditions agreed upon as a precedent to next week's conversations. Mr. Martin plans to visit those plants in this area to talk to the men before they ballot. At union headquarters it was said this poll of the men who occupy the plants would be only a formality.

The voting today was at the Cadillac and Fleetwood plants in Detroit and the Guide Lamp plant at Anderson, Ind. The men in the two Fisher body plants at Flint will vote tomorrow.

Their departure from the factories is to be celebrated with a band from Cleveland. The musicians will lead the men out of the building at Anderson today, come to Detroit for the same purpose tomorrow and then go on to Flint Sunday.

Mass Meetings Planned

Upon evacuating the factories the "sit-downers" will join other union members at mass meetings at which union leaders will speak. Mr. Martin will address the gatherings in Detroit and Flint.

Seventeen General Motors plants, closed by strikes called by the U. A. W. A., will not operate during the forthcoming negotiations. This was one point in the agreement to negotiate. In other plants closed by shortages caused by the strikes, Mr. Knudsen said, operations will be resumed as soon as possible.

"I don't think it will take very long," Mr. Knudsen said in reference to resuming operations. "It probably will take 10 or 12 days. It takes about that long generally to get material from central plants to the farthest plants. There will be no delay."

Truce Agreement

The union-General Motors agreement provided that the strike-closed units would not be operated during the negotiations, which may extend over the 15-day period beginning Monday.

Mr. Martin sent all board members, officers and organizers of the union a letter outlining the agreement on negotiations and called for continued efforts to "press the fight to a just and honorable conclusion."

"A great step has been taken in the direction and development of real democracy and industrial freedom," Mr. Martin wrote. "But we must carry on this fight, realizing that we have but won the first skirmish and that the real battle is ahead, for the strike is still on."

The union president said it had not been decided whether the strike-closed factories would be picketed during the negotiations.

"Before any settlement is reached with General Motors," Mr. Martin stated, "representatives of the various unions involved in the strike and other unions in General Motors plants will be called together in a national assembly for the purpose of voting upon proposals arrived at in the conference with General Motors. The general executive board will be called in for its advice and official action on these matters."

War in Europe Unlikely, Says Germany's Envoy

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP) — Dr. Hans Luther, German Ambassador to the United States, said last night, upon his return to this country, that there is little likelihood of war in Europe at this time.

"What I have seen in European countries in my absence of six weeks has amazed me by the strong feeling of all masses of people for peace," Dr. Luther said. "There is no possibility of war. Yet, last spring I was told here in America war would come. I tell you, my friends, they do not want war. Peaceful measures shall prevail."

His new attitude toward European economic and political questions has been largely inspired by talks with Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Col. Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Göring. Herr Hitler's chief lieutenant, the Diplomat declared.

Select Your SILVER
From the Unlimited Stock at
BROMBERG'S
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

HILL STORES
BIRMINGHAM'S FAVORITE FOOD STORES
PIGGLY WIGGLY
"A STORE NEAR YOU"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Where Whale-Oil Lamp Once Glowed

Cabrillo National Monument, San Diego, Calif.

Left—Lighthouse on Point Loma, Dating 1855. Right—Plaque to Portuguese Navigator Who Sighted the Locality in 1542

Visitors Throng Cape Where U. S. And Mexico Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 15—Cabrillo National Monument, which overlooks San Diego and environs from picturesque Point Loma, is proving to be popular. Information disclosed by Clifton Rock, acting custodian, shows that in its first year of operation, ending last Sept. 30, 93,000 people roamed over the area and read the plaque to the memory of Juan Dodriguez Cabrillo, Portuguese discoverer of California, and visited the so-called old Spanish Lighthouse.

"Sightseers came from every state in the nation and from 39 foreign nations," Mr. Rock said. "Several made trips to San Diego principally to view this lighthouse which threw its beams out over the Pacific ocean from 1855 to 1891."

By SERA

Although made a national park by decree of President Wilson in 1913, the place was not set in complete order for visitors until September, 1935. The monument, which covers 21,910 square feet at te extreme southwestern tip of the United States atop Point Loma, was finished at a cost of about $37,000 by the SERA.

"Experts studied the plans of the original lighthouse, which was erected not by the Spanish, but by Americans, and the building has been restored as much as possibe," Mr. Rock explained. Extensive search, he said, failed to find a whale-oil lamp, such as was used by the lightkeepers of former times. "The Point Loma lightkeeper used whale oil for fuel, he observed. "As a matter of fact one of his pastimes was sighting whales in San Diego harbor, and then notifying the whalers, who would give him a share of the oil for his lamps."

Model of Ship

Just north of the lighthouse is the bronze plaque, surmounted by a model of the San Salvador, the ship which Cabrillo sailed up the coast. The plaque is inscribed as follows:

Here—at Point Loma Head—on the afternoon of September 28, 1542, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, distinguished Portuguese navigator in the service of Spain commanding the flagship San Salvador made his first alta gali fornia landfall and thus discovered what is now the state of California. Cabrillo—with his companions—came ashore on Point Loma at what is now Ballast Point in this port "closed and very good" which they named San Miguel.

Cabrillo's caravels — assembled at Navidad Mexico under orders of Don Antonio de Mendoza—sailed from that port June 27, 1542.

Glasgow Editor Wins Acclaim for Career Of Public Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW — Sir Robert Bruce, who for the past 20 years has edited the Glasgow Herald, was honored by a complimentary dinner on the occasion of his recent retirement. It was Sir Robert's fiftieth anniversary of work in active journalism.

"I have always regarded him as the embodiment of the highest principles and traditions of British journalism at its best," wrote Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister. Many letters of congratulation were received including one from Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada, who said: "He has been one of the great editors of our time, a good Scotsman, and a good citizen."

Sir Robert, to whom a writing table was presented, said that never in all the years he had been in control had any attempt been made from government or other quarters—not even from his own board—to influence his judgment. It had been his aim, he said, to cater to that large Scottish public that happily still existed which insisted on having the news of the world accurately and cleanly presented with unbiased and well-informed comment.

Soviet's New Constitution

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Soviet Russia's widely heralded new Constitution actually makes little change in the dominant control of affairs by the Communist party. The Constitution indeed serves to confirm the power of the party by giving it an explicit monopoly over political organization.

Unless the reader of the new charter understands that Russia often leaves its most powerful agencies of government unmentioned in official charters, he might conclude that the Constitution is purely democratic. The following analysis traces the actual sequence of political power:

Legislative

Constitution: Supreme Council of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, replacing the old Congress of Soviets. Two houses of equal powers: Council of the Union, elected by direct, secret, universal suffrage; and Council of Nationalities, appointed by the Supreme Councils of the Union republics and of autonomous republics, and by Soviets of toilers' deputies in the autonomous provinces.

Party: By its monopoly of political organization and of political propoganda, the party can influence the nomination and election of depudies. Within the Supreme Council, party deputies are sworn to unite their efforts. Effective opposition is unlikely. Party members are certain to keep control of the important Presidium of the Supreme Council, which can dissolve the council and acts for it between sessions.

Executive

Constitution: Council of People's Commissars, supreme executive and administrative organ. Formed by the Supreme Council in a joint session of both chambers.

Party: Control of the Council of People's Commissars by the Communist party is a foregone conclusion. The Constitution in effect, as Joseph Stalin himself has said, merely regularizes a practce already in effect. The party's Central Committee, of which Mr. Stalin is general secretary, has long exercised the functions assigned to the new Council of People's Commissars. Abdication of this power is not included in the new Constitution. The form changes; the power remains.

Judicial

Constitution: Supreme Court of the U. S. S. R., Supreme Courts of the Union republics, regional local and special courts. Judges elected for five years by Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R., by Supreme Councils of Union republics, and by lower supreme legislative bodies. "People's" courts elected for three years by secret ballot in districts with universal suffrage.

Party: A non-member of the Communist party can hardly be imagined in the poistion of a judge, except possibly in a "People's" court. Appointment by the Supreme Councils means that the party can dominate judicial selections. Also, the vital post of Prosecutor of the U. S. S. R. is sure to fall to a prominent party leader. He is appointed for seven years by the Supreme Council and has "Highest supervision of the exact observance of the laws. . . ."

Individual Rights

Constitution: On paper, a more liberal statement of human rights would be hard to make. Aside from rights to own socialized property or means of production, the individual has all the usual rights to personal property, income, free speech, free press, assembly, religious worship, etc.

Party: Given the political monopoly of the party, its dominance of legislative, executive, and judicial bodies, and its control over all means of public information, including the press, radio, education, and anti-religious propaganda, the Constitution does not mean all it says in democratic terms. The ruling party binds its members to atheism and absolute obedience to the dogmas of Marxian Socialism as modified for application in Russia.

How Some See the Auto Strike

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—The big C. I. O. strike in the automobile industry and the threatened C. I. O. strike in the steel industry are major manifestations of industrial unrest in America today; what happened on the night of Sept. 23, 1935, in an obscure little corner of Jefferson county, Ala., represents only a minor mystery in a much more important drama.

But the Jefferson county events, now being reviewed by the La Follette Senate subcommittee, offer a sort of case history on the larger struggle. And the incidents loom large in Jefferson county, where such matters as the peculiar behavior of Capt. Walter J. ("Crock") Hanna of the Alabama National Guard, and the mystery of the telephone number "Birmingham 3-2664," which doesn't appear in the Birmingham telephone book, are being discussed.

If industrial struggle in America today is viewed as a series of Jefferson counties, loosely connected on one hand by the efforts of C. I. O. and A. F. of L., and on the other by big corporations like United States Steel, one gets a different picture of the whole than from reading merely the headlines on the motorcar tie-up.

Some Newsboys Ruled Subject to Security Act

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Inernal Revenue Bureau ruled Jan. 14 on appliiability of the Social Seiurity Act to newsboys. When newsboys purchase papers from a publisher, the bureau held "the relationship of employer and employee does not exist." Thus, it said, such carriers are exempt from the act and taxes under it.

In cases where publishers, or their distributor agents, control the territory in which carriers may deliver papers, the time of delivery and the list of customers to whom papers are delivered, the newsboys are subject to the act. The newsboys would be employees of the distributor agents if the agents were independent contractors with the publishers, the bureau held. If the agents were employees of th publishers, the carriers also would be the publishers' employees.

Birmingham Trains Police, Exports Their Equipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Policemen in many parts of the world owe some of their efficiency to this city. Besides training police officers in its Police School from places as far apart as China and South Africa, it makes handcuffs and police whistles for them.

Motorcycles and "push-bokes," too—sign of the increasing mechanization of the police—are exported to such places as South Africa, Australia, Hong Kong, Tasmania, India, Uganda, the Netherlands Indies and Syprus to aid in the preservation of law and order.

Washington Views WPA March as All In the Day's Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—Another "march on Washington" has come and gone.

This time the demonstrators were 2000 organized WPA workers and unemployed who came by train, truck and automobile, from states as far away as Montana, to protest against the proposed cut in the work relief program.

The idea of a "march on Washington" by underprivileged groups to express dissatisfaction over their treatment by the Federal Government was originated back in 1893 by Jacob Coxey, business man and farmer of Massillon, Ohio, who sponsored a march of the unemployed—known as Coxey's army—to Washington as a part of his agitation for good roads.

Veterans Revived March

Unemployed World War veterans revived the "march" type of lobbying in 1932 when they descended on Washington in large numbers to demand immediate payment of the bonus. Since then, there have been a dozen or more of these visitations with the marchers ranging from dirt farmers to retail druggists. Usually they march around the White House, then down to the capitol to petition members of Congress.

"WPA must go on," was the theme adopted by the large delegation which came yesterday.

As they paraded through the streets, they chanted:

"A billion, forty million for WPA

"WPA must go on.

"Before election 'yes'; after election, 'no.'

"President Roosevelt, we've just begun to fight."

Roosevelt Sets Figure

The President has told Congress that $650,000,000 will be sufficient to carry the works program from February 1 to June 30, but the demonstrators asked for an appropriation of $1,040,000,000 to cover the same period.

Organized under the name of "Workers' Alliance of America," they are petitioning the Government to employ a total of 2,800,000 persons during the next fiscal year at an average wage of $60 a month.

President Roosevelt has recommended that the rolls be cut to 2,580,000 this winter and still further during the coming spring and summer. Present wages run about $50 a month on the average.

The alliance would have a minimum wage level of $40 a month. WPA wages now begin around $21.

Diplomacy Succeeds

Federal officials have learned a great deal about handling such delegations as that of yesterday in the last four years. General Coxey was arrested when he came here in 1893 though the only charge against him was that he trod on the Capitol lawn. The first bonus marchers were driven from their packing-box camp at the point of bayonets.

Now it has been demonstrated that strict order can be preserved though the march lasts as long as eight hours. Yesterday a permit to parade was issued to the marchers in advance and there was not a single untoward incident during the day which took the demonstrators to the White House, U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the Capitol.

Confer With Secretary

At the White House, David Lasser, head of the alliance, was admitted with 11 of his associates to the office of Marvin McIntyre, presidential secretary, who heard their demands.

Because there is a law forbidding demonstrations on the capitol plaza, the marchers were routed to a side street, but delegations dropped out of line for calls on Vice-President Garner and Speaker Bankhead. Later they went to a hearing room where a group of 25 "liberal" members of Congress had assembled to receive them.

Most of the marchers, who ranged from artists to ditch-diggers, left town immediately after the demonstration was over.

Bicycles Registered

Vancouver County, B. C., is to register all bicycles.

Strikers to Quit Auto Plants To Blare of Union Bands

(Continued from Page 1)

pany's 70-odd plants in the United States. General Motors has not pushed them, and they are in various stages.

The works council is a local plant organization. It is admirable for handling local grievances, but is limited on bigger issues. It cannot negotiate on questions admittedly general to the company, such as the 30-hour week.

3. Using neither a works council nor an outside labor body, a large part of General Motors employees conduct all their relations directly with the corporation.

Collective Bargaining

According to the trade union point of view, there is very little collective bargaining in General Motors. The company says there is a great deal and could be vastly more if wanted.

The union analysis is that true collective bargaining can be pursued only when workers are organized and are led by representatives not subject in any way to the employer.

The company's rejoinder is that its basic labor policies hold open a door to negotiation with bona-fide representatives of any legitimate labor organization speaking for its employees. The works council, it is also maintained, is a genuine bargaining agency.

Willing to Negotiate

In any case it has become evident that General Motors is more willing to negotiate with unions than is the steel industry, core of opposition to trade unionism. It was against the steel industry that the great organization drive of John L. Lewis and his Committee for Industrial Organization began last spring.

Though essentially non-union, like steel, the automobile industry has not had the troubled anti-union history of steel. It is not held so strongly by tradition as steel. It has not promoted the company unions as strenuously as a substitute for trade unions.

One of the unions of the American Federation of Labor operating in General Motors is the Metal Polishers' International Union. Its members put the bright finish on metals by plating, polishing or buffing. While a small union, it claims to have been in General Motors since the company's start.

The Polishers Case

In the controversy over industrial unionism, the polishers brought their case before the labor world at the annual convention of the A. F. of L. two years ago. An officer pleaded for the continued independence of the union, rather than its being swallowed up in a union of the whole industry.

The union has between 750 and 800 members in General Motors in Detroit. In some plants it enrolls 80 per cent of the craft, not so many in others.

This union has negotiated in conference with top executives of General Motors. At present it is working through its committees in the shops.

As to wages, the union's position is that it has raised the pay of its members, including some voluntary raises given everybody by the company, from sixty cents an hour to $1.15. Management does not think that polishers started that low. Nonmembers of the craft benefited by the advances.

The union today continues to ask to bargain for itself. In the labor split, it sides with the A. F. of L. wishes to be loyal to it, and will be as long as it can.

Other Union Group

The Pattern Makers' Union which claims to include some of the highest paid mechanics in the industry reports 350 members in General Motors in this area, with perhaps 300 more in other companies. Its members deal with General Motors as a committee in the shop.

Five unions of various crafts are to be found in one General Motors plant.

A year ago the auto workers' union, which is now on strike, was quietly negotiating with William E. Knudsen, executive vice-president of General Motors. At that date the union was under the tutelage of the A. F. of L., being still in its provisional period. As its provisional president it had a veteran organizer of the A. F. of L., Francis Dillon, who had been so designated by William Green, president of the A. F. of L.

Union's First Efforts

Thinking the young union not strong enough to demand concessions, Mr. Dillon sought to win them by negotiation, had many conferences with Mr. Knudsen, and felt he had made some gains. The temper of his membership did not approve such tactics. The majority wanted bigger and quicker results. It threw off the leading strings of the A. F. of L. at the first chance last spring, ousted the Dillon regime, joined the CIO, and in the last month surprised the CIO by jumping to the fore in its program of organizing the mass production industries.

Whether or not Mr. Dillon was making headway with General Motors with his organization consisting chiefly of mass production workers it is evident that most of the specialized craft unions have failed. The polishers and pattern makers seem special cases. Most of the important unions in the metal trades, such as the machinists, have found it impossible to take root in automobile plants here. The local office of one of the oldest metal trades unions says it hasn't enough members in General Motors to ask a conference—and hopes the CIO will win.

Reasons for Union Failure

Skilled craft unions of the A. F. of L. type usually have had a fruitless struggle in the automobile industry for various causes, among them:

1. Skilled mechanics make up but 10 to 15 per cent of the factory employees. The bulk of the auto workers are unskilled or semi-skilled.

2. The industry militantly opposed trade unionism up to the New Deal, and has no enthusiasm for it today. There are however some exceptions.

3. Individual craft unions were as a rule wholly incapable of setting up an isolated organization of their own.

4. Wages.

An obstacle to trade unionism that labor leaders say they run into among smart employers is raising wages so as to reduce the incentive to join a union. The question which then circulates among employees, union men report, is "Why join a union and pay dues to get what we've already got or close to it?"

In protest, the unions complain that in such cases it was their efforts which actually brought the raise to the unorganized workers they were seeking to enlist.

The Ford Motor Company is credited in union circles here with keeping down union sentiment by paying wages on a level with or above the union scale outside.

Though at odds on methods, the A. F. of L. joins the C. I. O. in wanting to see the automobile industry unionized. Each of these great wings of organized labor wishes to promote colleotive bargaining according to its own plan. They unite in labeling the General Motors program of collective bargaining very inadequate.

On its part, the corporation says that it will deal with a union to the extent that its members demand it.

What does eventually result from the collective bargaining conflict in the current strike promises to be exceedingly important both to manufacturing and to organized labor.

North Carolina Taxes Bring Increased Revenue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C. — North Carolina's ability to raise money through taxation, without a levy on real estate for state purposes, was not impaired during 1936. Increased revenues were attributed to better business conditions. North Carolina gets a large part of its funds from a 3 per cent general sales tax.

General fund collections the last six months of 1936 showed a gain of $6,181,316 over the corresponding period the previous year. Highway and motor vehicle revenues reflected a gain of $977,658. The increase in the general fund was 24 per cent and in the highway and motor vehicle fund 23.79 per cent.

RIPE FRUIT
right off the Tree!
How deliciously different it is! Enjoy this luscious treat from Michelsen's famous box of Tree-Ripened Tropical Fruits. It contains the choicest . . . Grapefruit, Oranges, Tangerines, Kumquats, Crystallized Fruits, Tropical Jelly and over-size Schley Pecans. Prices lower this year! All fruit guaranteed.
Price list furnished.
MICHELSEN'S
132 S. Miami Ave. Miami Florida

MIAMI'S
and FLORIDA'S
Largest and most complete stocks of nationally known Toiletries and Cosmetics. Trained attendants.
Miami's Busiest — America's Largest
Red Cross Drug Department Store
51 E. Flagler St. — 60 N.E. First St.

MIAMI, FLORIDA
Burdine's
Creators of
Sunshine Fashions
America's Smartest Resort Wear

Good places to dine in MIAMI, FLORIDA
Laura Jacobsen CAFES
An excellent variety of well prepared and graciously served food.
HOTEL URMEY, S. E. 2 AVE. and 1ST
COLONIAL TOWER, 332 S. E. 2 AVE.

MIAMI, FLA.
Telephone 2-3096 Established 1897
SUTTON JEWELRY CO.
Successor to Whaler's
Miami's Oldest Jewelry Store
Club Payment Plan
Weekly and Monthly Terms
No Carrying Charge
132 E. FLAGLER STREET

MIAMI, FLA.
An Institution
Especially Equipped
to Meet the Demands of
Home, Hotel or Apartment
Furnishings
MOORE
FURNITURE COMPANY
Incorporated
N. E. 2nd Avenue at 40th Street

Schools—Colleges Home Study

The School on Wheels Enters a Mexican Village

Parents—Teachers Students

How the Traveling Normal School Services a Peasantry

Into Backward Mexican Villages Chugs the 'Mission' Equipped to Teach Them Modern Ways

By Margaret Root Zahler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A little Mexican village far from the capital city! It is a cluster of crude huts for homes. The peasants eke out a living from rice fields and sugar cane. The huts are lighted only by candles. Drinking water comes from a none-too-clean irrigated ditch. There are no sanitation conveniences. Corn meal, the foundation of most dishes, is still ground by hand on a hollowed-out stone. To get in and out of the village the peasants either go on horse-back or afoot.

The little school—well, yes it is there. But the peasants look upon it as a sort of unnecessary institution where the three "R's" are taught in a rudimentary way. What good are these subjects in books when one needs better living conditions and a better social order, they ask. In fact, the peasants in this backward village call the schools "esculas de peor es nada," or "schools that are but little better than nothing at all."

Then One Day Something Happens

Then one day something happens to the little village. Visitors arrive. They are educational experts sent out by the federal government. They unload a sewing machine, a few belongings such as bed rolls, pots and pans, a radio, and a few other odds and ends, and install themselves in the village for a six-weeks' stay. They are "missioners" consisting of five or six teachers, who have come to put on an Institute to show the country school teachers of the whole region better methods, and to help the peasants themselves adopt newer and better ways of doing things.

These traveling missions are bringing about a complete cultural revolution in the rural districts of Mexico, it is reported by George I. Sanchez, of the education staff of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, who has traveled far and wide in the country districts of Mexico observing the drastic changes being made through the influence of these missions, or "traveling normal schools."

A complete rehabilitation and new social living has now taken in our little village first mentioned. It is typical of what is going on in many parts of Mexico today. So we look at this one village, Aneneculico, more closely. The water problem was the first one to be solved. The missioners and peasants learned of a big water wheel not being used in a neighboring town. This was sent by truck to within three miles of the village. The peasants then wheeled it over a swamp for about three miles to the irrigation ditch. It now runs a dynamo which generates power for a co-operative meal mill where the peasants now have their corn ground.

Courtesy of the Julius Rosenwald Fund

Traveling Motor-Mission of Mexico's Ministry of Education, Equipped With Radio, Moving Picture Machine, Electric Power Plant, Books, Medical Kit, Amplifier, and Manned by School Supervisors Who Teach Forestry, Conservation and Agriculture, as Well as Other Educational Subjects

Other Changes In Community

Candles have been replaced by electricity. Now each little one-room home has one electric bulb. The profits of the mill pay for the wiring to the homes. They found ways of improving their swampy roads. The whole attitude of the population changed. Formerly the peasants, who thought only of working in their fields from sunup to sundown and then spent the rest of the evening loafing, now have other interests and pastimes.

It is not unusual now, Mr. Sanchez said in an interview, to see peasants rushing to finish their day's work before sunset so that they can have a few hours of daylight for basketball, songs and dances going on at the schoolhouse.

"It brought joy to my heart to watch the peasants participate in presentations of native songs and dances in the activities centered around the rural school," he said. "I have seen them come to the schoolhouse armed with their everpresent 'machetes' and stand around patiently watching the festivities and waiting for a chance to participate. When his turn comes, the peasant puts up his 'machete,' arranges his 'zarape,' or blanket, tightens his 'huaraches,' puts back his straw sombrero and, with great enthusiasm enters into some dance or athletic contest."

The Village As a Laboratory

Dozens of other villages like this one have been "made over" by the visit of the traveling mission, Mr. Sanchez reports. And the work is progressing rapidly, constantly breaking new ground, and constituting a complete cultural revolution in the rural school system.

The institutes are by no means confined to the four walls of the schoolroom. Although a certain amount of in-service training is given for the rural schoolteachers, who come from miles around to attend, the experts of the traveling normal school work also with the pupils and with adults of the community. It is a very practical adult education project. They begin at once to remedy the local condition and inspire the peasants to a more progressive home and community life. The institute becomes an experimental agency for social reconstruction with the rural village and school as the laboratory and with real community problems asking for solution.

If the peasants come to the school—so much the better. If they don't—the school will go to them, into their homes, their kitchens, their barns, and their fields, improving agricultural methods, home cooking and sewing and other household activities.

The group of missioners usually include a chief who co-ordinates all the work, a "rural organizer" or agricultural social worker who devotes himself to bringing about improvements in marketing, agricultural practices, and civic organization of the peasants, a woman social worker whose interest is directed at the improvement of the homes and family life, a nurse who looks after the women of the community, a music teacher who puts on festivals, a teacher of plastic arts who instructs in painting and has charge of the rural theater, and a mechanic who attends to the operation of the moving picture machine.

Sometimes the first move on the part of the missioners is to construct a "teacherage," a little house for the teacher to live in which becomes an introduction to the "hut village" of a new and better type of home. Whatever is practical and necessary some one of the group of missioners seems able to teach. They help the peasants with soap-making, tanning of leather, give them instruction in making mosquito netting, show them how to improvise more sanitary sleeping quarters.

Some of the Activities Carried On

The painting teacher makes his work practical by taking his pupils into the homes and decorating the humble edifices. They paint murals on the outside and the inside of the theater, the schoolhouse and other public buildings. This native art and artistic talent of the Mexican peasant is preserved in the midst of this trend toward more modern and progressive living conditions.

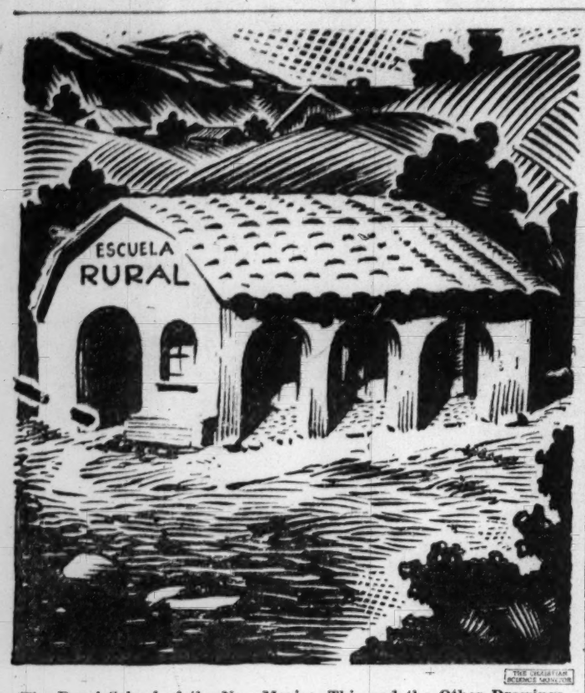
When the institute has finished its four or six weeks' session, the experts pack up their belongings and move on to the next stop. But the village is never quite the same again. Many of the reforms started are carried on and continued by the peasants.

"New schools in Old Mexico" is the way Mr. Sanchez likes to speak of the cultural missions, but he believes they are even more than this. The missions not only serve as teacher-training and social welfare agencies," he said, "but they bridge the gap between theory and practice. They are symbolic of a general renascence which has been going on since the Revolution of 1910-20. They stand for what is new in education, in agrarian reforms, in economic practices, in political policies and in social relationships."

"The rural school anywhere should be made a social service institution in the rural scene," Mr. Sanchez said. "The rural school curriculum, grounded in current social and economic affairs, can be attuned to the rhythm of rural living and, increase the tempo in the interests of more effective growth and thereby bring about creative expression. The purification of water, care of real chickens, making of harness and farm implements, and similar activities are as fraught with the possibilities of creative expression in children as are more sophisticated curricular practices. I hold that creative expression, to be of any value, should be such that it will help people do better the things that they will do anyhow."

Next morning I was waiting for the principal when he arrived at school, and told him the story of the previous evening. He said: "It is impossible that every child is wrong in that room; I will look into this."

"A Good Teacher Must Stir Up the Child's Mind Constructively, Sow in It the Seed of Wholesome Ideas, and Remove From Children and Peasants . . . the Prejudices of Which They Have Been Victims for So Many Years." From "The Mexican Schools and the Peasantry," by Emil Portez Gil



The Rural School of the New Mexico. This and the Other Drawings on This Page Are From a Booklet, "The Mexican Schools and the Peasantry," by Emil Portez Gil, Published by the Press of the Ministry of Foreign Relations, Mexico City

Your Children's Librarian

Making Friends With Her Is of Mutual Benefit

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Miss Bruce, the children and I would like to have you come to dinner with us whenever you can spare the time," said a mother who was accompanied by a boy and a girl. "We all want to get better acquainted with the friend who helps Jack and Julia pick out such good books."

The children's librarian of the town library looked up in pleased surprise.

"How nice of you," she exclaimed. "I shall be delighted to come. This is the first time I have been invited to visit any of the mothers whose children frequent my room."

"We have enjoyed making friends of the children's teachers, and now that they can take out library books we want to make friends with their special librarian," said the mother.

Through the next five years until these children were permitted in the adult department of the library, the friendship between the family and the children's librarian grew deeper and stronger. Her suggestions and advice guided the children's choice of books and to her they went for special material for school work or home projects. The mother and she co-operated in the development of the children, inspiring a love of literature and a fine, discriminating taste in reading. The children's interest in the library was encouraged, and they helped with various exhibitions, bringing material for special holidays and "weeks" sponsored by the library, and by doing everything possible to make the children's room, "their room," attractive and friendly.

Sometimes Julia brought a bouquet of flowers or John made a scrapbook of authors for the reading table. Once the mother allowed the children to take some rare books to be exhibited, and another time John and his playmates helped the librarian collect clothing and articles showing old New England customs.

Whatever the children's librarian was doing to improve her room and help children love and understand books, John and Julia were her loyal assistants, and children, librarian, mother and books formed a worthwhile alliance.

A wise parent uses every opportunity at hand to help in the training and development of her children, but sometimes a mother overlooks the valuable assistant she may have in the children's librarian. As a guide to the joyous world of books, her influence is invaluable and as friend and confidant she may be an inspiring force in the lives of the boys and girls coming freely to her desk. It is part of the mother's business to know anyone with whom her children have frequent contact and it is not only her duty, but her privilege to know their special librarian. By visiting the children's library with the children, and going there sometimes alone, to have a quiet chat with the librarian, she will learn the conditions and policy of the library, perhaps finding where and how she may help to make it more efficient and attractive for all children. She may encourage the librarian in her endeavors to maintain cleanliness and quiet and assist, at least through understanding and friendliness, her attempts to bring the education, culture and benediction of books into the children's lives. Certainly a mother may have a happy friendship with one of her children's best friends, the librarian of the children's library.

L. L. R.

Symbolizing the Spirit of the New Rural Schools of the Peasantry in Mexico. From Emil Portez Gil's Booklet

Co-operation Through Appreciation

With a Word on Four Gates Through Which One May Enter the Child World

By Viola Holley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Someone has said that insight is the ability to look straight into anything and discern the truth about it. We need insight if we are to cultivate co-operation in our homes. We all recognize that the artist has developed the capacity to see more in a painting than the most of us do and that the musician hears more when he listens to a symphony. In somewhat the same way we will need to cultivate insight and an appreciation of child life if we wish to be artists bringing out beauty in the relationships of the home.

A woman in speaking of her gratitude for friends said, "My friends have had such faith in me. They seemed to see beyond all the blunders I made, to my better self; and their faith and love awakened qualities I did not know I had." It is just such loving insight and faith that we need in the home.

Adding Insight To Observation

A number of years ago I found an interesting little diagram in a book called "Guidebook to Childhood," by Forbush. This diagram shows a square with an opening on each side. These four openings or entrances represent four gates into the child world. One of these gates is the insight of which we have been thinking. Through its cultivation we learn to see more when we observe a child than we could do otherwise. Some people may think that, although this would give pleasure to the one observing, it would be of slight importance to the child. Those who have made a study of children tell us differently, though.

Miriam Van Waters, who has had a wide acquaintance with children who were encountering difficulties at school and home, says: "In searching for the causes of maladjustment in school, it should be understood that it is trifles which make children happy or unhappy. These trifles are so easily overlooked that only persons with genuine insight into child-life can discover their existence and true role."

Another gate into the child world is through reminiscences. Did your mother ever tell you stories of when she was a little girl and did your father delight you by recounting his adventures as a boy? Most children enjoy such stories and in telling them the parents bring to mind many experiences that will help them understand their own children.

A group of women who had met to observe Mother's Day devoted a little time to recalling things their mothers did for them that they felt particularly grateful for. Another group that was studying their children's play found it worthwhile to spend an hour talking about the play they had enjoyed themselves as children. This helped them to see their children's play through eyes that could evaluate it sympathetically.

Artists in Working With Children

Still another gate into the child world is that of study of the work of those who have made a specialty of this field. Perhaps the author who included this little diagram in his book had in mind a study of writings and records. I do not remember. At any rate, most of us have access to some of these. But I would include here personal acquaintance, if possible, with those who have proved to be artists in working with children, and a chance to observe them at work. To know such individuals can open up a whole new world for us. They can take us by the hand, we might say, and help us catch something of their spirit and see through their eyes into this world of childhood. In this way we gain a glimpse of the beauties beyond and once having glimpsed them we will keep and cherish the vision and it will be for us the beginning of our own quest for greater understanding.

The fourth gate is that of observation, "When I ask you to write down your observations of the children," said one nursery school teacher to her students in training. "I do not mean for you to make such statements as "they are darling." Of course they are. I want you to really learn to see the things they do and how they meet different situations."

"I have such a feeling that I am missing half the joy of these days when my children are little," said a mother. "I know there is so much I do not see and in much that I do see I fail to catch the meaning, yet it is so easy to let the days slip by without making an effort even to practice seeing and trying to understand."

As we do learn to see and understand and as we grow in appreciation of child life we will find that we enjoy our children more. This, in turn, is in itself a help to the children.

"Just letting a child know you thoroughly enjoy his company is one of the best things you can do for him," says one writer. To know that his folks enjoy him, that they like to have him around, goes a long way toward bringing out the best in a child, or anyone else for that matter. We are truly co-operating as we do this.

Helping Child to Understand Others

A child who has grown up in such an atmosphere will have learned much himself of the meaning of co-operation, but we may want, at times, to give him a little direct help in learning to understand and appreciate other people. There are little ways we can help him with this. If he exclaims that he does not see why a person does a certain thing and if he feels impatient about it, we can discuss the matter a little with him and help him see how things may look to the other fellow.

If, on the other hand, our child is gifted with the imagination that sees another's point of view quickly, if he is so considerate of others and so willing to give up his wishes to please someone else that he is in danger of letting them selfishly use his time and talents, we can help him to see that he must guard what he himself has to contribute and that it is not really helpful to others to do for them what they should do for themselves or to encourage them to be selfish. True co-operation is contributing the best we have in every way, both individually and through helping others.

Decoration for Mr. Gil's Booklet

Last of three Saturday articles on Cultivating Co-operation in the Home.

In the Old-Style School on the Hacienda

In the Schools of Our Childhood

All of us remember the schools of our childhood by the way they repressed action. We marched into our classrooms, took our places at rows of desks, and were expected to sit quietly through the lesson periods except when ordered by the teacher to make some specific movement. The rule was: "Bodies must not be active." Teachers were pleased when we sat up straight and made no noise.

There we were with three or four dozen classmates condemned to silence during school hours, forbidden to exchange ideas with one another, speaking only in answer to the teacher's questions and commands. A second rule to be obeyed was: "Tongues must not be active." Whispering was an offense and talking aloud an outrage.

Modern pupils memorized lessons from their books and recited them in response to the teacher's questions, adding nothing from their own experience or thinking. Another regulation seemed to be: "Minds must not be active." Spontaneous queries or comments were suppressed as irrelevant or impertinent.

All of us know this type of school. Many of them still exist today. They are unsocial in atmosphere and undemocratic in procedure. They deny the importance of activity in child development. They ignore the record of human activities since the dawn of history, when groups of people began working and talking and playing together, engaging in conflict by word and deed, especially when repressive measures limited their freedom for action beyond endurance.—The American Teacher.

With David at School

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

The letter from Mrs. M. H. D. of Connecticut, Nov. 7, has come to mind so many times that I am sure it has met someone's need. Possibly, our experience, too, will be helpful.

Our lad has always loved most to make things—give him a razor blade, a jackknife and a jig-saw and he is happy. When school days started, they were very wearisome, what with sitting still so long and not being very interested in what was going on. So began the habit of playing and whispering in school.

The second grade had to be repeated. The day he was told that, he sobbed his heart out in my arms because he had to "stay back" in school. I thought, at least, he has learned that in school he must work. Not so; he played on. Teachers, mother and father tried to show him that if he was to do the things that he wanted to do, when a man, he must do his school work well now.

We praised him and gave him credit every chance we had. The principal told me repeatedly not to be troubled, for many boys reached the fifth grade before they "came to and settled down to work."

The fifth year came, and I was hostess at the first Parent-Teachers' night, in son's room. His new teacher was most depressing. According to her, every child was stupid, none in the room were capable of good work. It is really true, that every parent that came in heard the same story.

Before the week was over a change in the teacher's attitude was noted. Son had been in school about eight weeks when he came home one noon to tell me in an excited voice, "Mother! teacher smiled this morning," and then wistfully, "You know, mother, I never saw her smile before." I knew then that the children in that room were coming into their own.

The first report came, as poor as possible. I went to school again. The same old story, talking and playing instead of working. I told son that if at the end of each week his school work had not been satisfactory, he would have to spend Saturday in the house doing over the school work of the week.

The mid-year Parent-Teachers' night found me as hostess in son's room again. What a joyous change. Every parent was given encouragement even though in some cases the teacher had to say that a child must do better work. But the change did not end there, of course. One day, some time after this, David said, "Mother, I'm glad that I had that bad report last fall. You know it made me do a lot of thinking." At the end of the school year the teacher told me that she and the other teachers had been talking of the change in son and they said that it would be hard to believe if they had not seen it themselves, the change that had come over David during that school year. He is still thinking and working hard to make up for lost time. (Mrs.) C. M. R.

SCHOOLS Switzerland

"LA RECORBE"
NEUCHATEL (Switzerland)
High Class Housekeeping and Boarding School for Girls
Thorough study of French, modern languages, domestic science (cookery, dressmaking, housekeeping, gardening), music, gymnastics, all sports.
Splendid situation by the lake. Fees moderate.
Principals: Mr. and Mme. Wanner

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL United States

The San Pasqual Nursery School
The Year Round
Trained Director—Adequate Staff. Mrs. James T. Harlan, A.B., Vassar. M. E. Broadoaks, Whittier. 1300 Lyndon St., Hudson 1404, So. Pasadena, Calif.

ART

GRAND CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ART
Individual talent developed by successful modern artists. Drawing, Painting, Sculpture, Illustration, Advertising, General Design, Costume Design and Interior Decoration. Day and Evening Classes. Catalogue.
1009 Grand Central Terminal, New York City

VESPER GEORGE SCHOOL OF ART
FINE AND APPLIED ART
Illustration, painting, industrial design, advertising, costume, interiors, theatre, teacher training.
MID-YEAR ENTRANCE
Catalog A.
42-44 St. Botolph St., Boston, Mass. Ken. 5393

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

DEANWOOD SCHOOL
Home school for children needing special care and training.
INDIVIDUAL PROGRAM OF STUDY FOR EACH PUPIL
YEAR AROUND SCHOOL
Progressive ideals that appeal to readers of The Christian Science Monitor
New modernly equipped buildings. Write for information, BOX W, SHELTON, CONNECTICUT

GIRLS' SCHOOLS United States

Westlake School for Girls and Holmby College
Residence and Day School
Suburban, 12-Acre Campus
Highest standards of Academic, Cultural and Physical development. All year swimming pool. Catalog on request.
Frederica de Laguna, Jessica Vance, Principals
700 N. Faring Rd., LOS ANGELES—CR. 4167

● Senior and Junior High School and Elementary
Now making reservations for SPRING TERM beginning Monday, February 1.
● Designed to be the outstanding private school in Southern California. Charming home atmosphere. Ideal location in orange grove district. "ACCREDITED." Ph. Azusa 36021
LA REW SCHOOL For Girls
MRS. ETHEL MARCH FULTON, Director
640 North Citrus Ave., Azusa, California

COEDUCATIONAL

Berkeley Hall School
300 NORTH SWALL DRIVE
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
Second Semester begins February 1, 1937
Boarding and Day School
Attractive Dormitories for Boys and Girls
Woodbury 61237 OXford 8092

TO THE GIRL about to enter HIGH SCHOOL
The Principia offers a colorful and interesting school life.
Write for the illustrated Booklet which describes campus activities.
Second Semester of the Upper School starts Monday, Feb. 8.
The PRINCIPIA
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Senior College, Upper School, Junior College, Lower School
Coeducational

DRAMATIC ARTS United States

AMERICAN ACADEMY of DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The first and foremost institution for Dramatic and Expressional Training in Acting, Directing and Teaching.
Spring Term Begins April 1st
For catalog—address the Secretary, Room 255
Carnegie Hall New York

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL

Prepare for a Business Career
—at one of the nation's finest Business and Secretarial Schools. Live near the Mother Church. Write for catalog 17.
BRYANT & STRATTON
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
for Young Men and Young Women
334 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON

SAWYER SCHOOL of BUSINESS
ALL COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS
SAWYER TRAINING PAYS!
FREE PLACEMENT 8th & Flower Sts. (Mt. 6444)
941 Westwood Blvd. (OX. 8100 — WLA 31185)
LOS ANGELES

Train for Leadership
Executive training in Business Administration, Accountancy and Secretarial Science, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Shorter commercial courses; also Commercial Art, Costume Design, Interior Decoration and Home Economics. Strong faculty. High standards, nation-wide patronage. Enter any time. Free catalog.
WOODBURY COLLEGE
729 So. Figueroa St. Los Angeles, Calif.
1717 N. Vine St. Hollywood, Calif.

Secretarial - Accounting
Careers Managed and Directed. Out-of-town students may earn board, room and $15 a month. Half-day office work for local students after third month. Ask about new "PBX" telephone course. Send for free book. "Planning Your Future." 30th year.
MACKAY COLLEGE
612 So. Figueroa, Los Angeles

Full Secretarial and Intensive Short Courses
HICKOX SECRETARIAL SCHOOL
Gregg and Pitman Speedwriting
12 Huntington Ave., Boston KEN. 0040

COLLEGES United States

TRI-STATE COLLEGE
B.S. Degree in 2 years
World famous for technical 2-year courses in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Chemical, Radio, Aeronautical Engineering; Business Administration and Accounting. Those who lack high school may make up work. Short diploma courses in Surveying (36 weeks), Drafting (36 weeks). Low tuition. Low living costs. Students from every state and many foreign countries. 54th year. Enter March, June, Sept. and Jan. WRITE FOR CATALOG. 2717 College Ave., Angola, Ind.

BOYS' SCHOOLS

ONE OF AMERICA'S FINEST COUNTRY BOARDING SCHOOLS
Second Semester Starts Feb. 1, 1937
Let your boy grow stronger, happier in this distinctive, fully accredited school of the North Woods. Nationally famous for teaching boys to think, remember, imagine; and in developing ability, reliability, endurance and action. Write today for free Picture Book.
Address William Beals, Glen Arbor, Michigan
FREE PICTURE BOOK
LEELANAU FOR BOYS

ONARGA FOR BOYS
—is a School of Constructive Thinking!
Accredited. Prepares for College or Business. 5th to 8th Grade and High School. Athletics. Five buildings. 85 miles south of Chicago. Endowed.
CATALOG:—Col. J. M. Bittinger, Supt. Box M, Onarga, Illinois Enter Feb. 1

Chicago Junior School
ELGIN, ILLINOIS
A home school of character for boys from incomplete homes.
Grades 1—8 inclusive. Ideal location. High scholastic rating. Happy home life. Scholarships available. For particulars write
CHICAGO JUNIOR SCHOOL, Elgin, Ill., or 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago

DANCING United States

DANCE ● DRAMA ● VOICE for Children and Adults
ETHEL MEGLIN STUDIOS
AFFILIATED WITH FANCHON & MARCO
5600 SUNSET BOULEVARD
2203 VENICE BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES

BEAUTY CULTURE

Josephine Hodge Beauty College
WOMEN — MEN — Superior training. Teaching all branches of Beauty Culture.
2602 Main at McGowen
Hadley 0470
HOUSTON, TEXAS

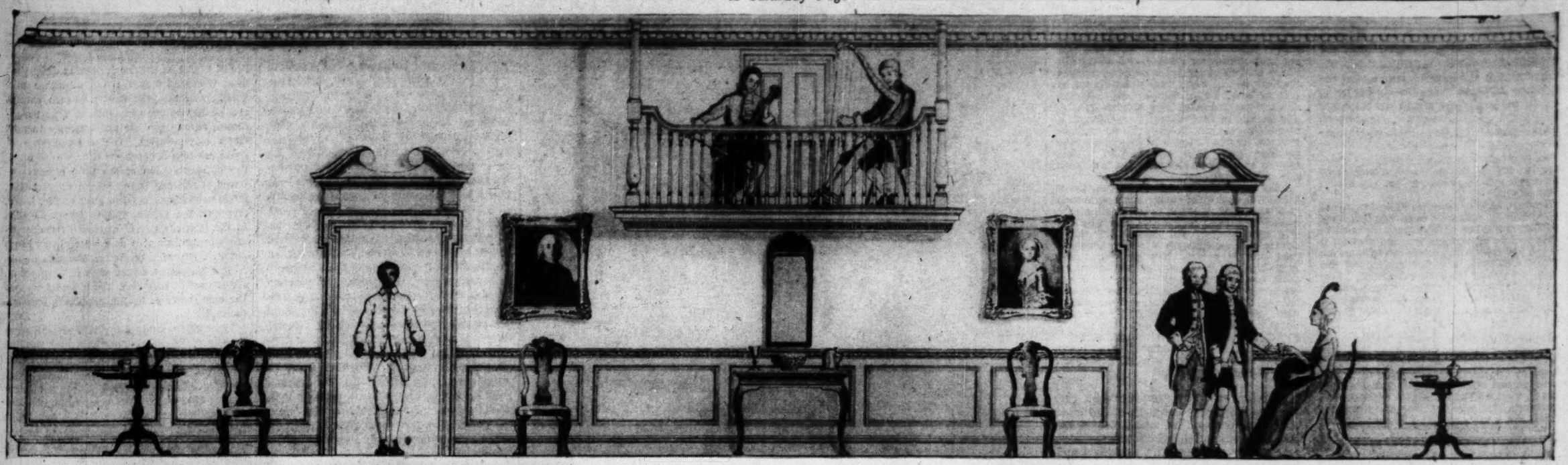
ILLINOIS COLLEGE of Commerce
Organized 1896 as Illinois Business College
41st Year. Offering all business courses—Diploma and Degree course. For high school graduates only. Enter any Monday for diploma courses. Both day and night school. Phone or write Dept. C for free bulletin. Van Buren 5763.
2200 W. MADISON ● ● ● ● CHICAGO

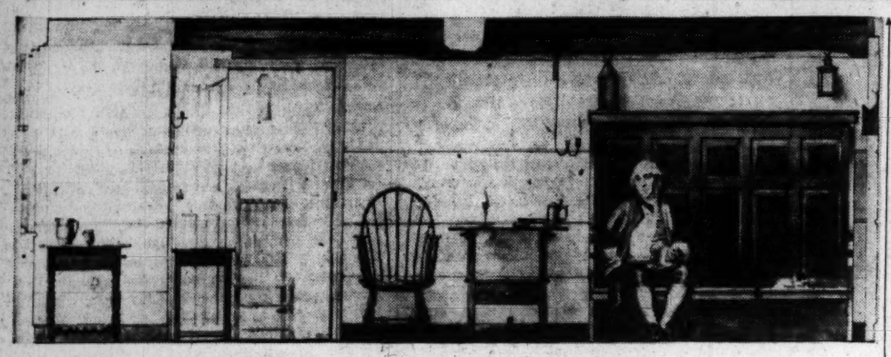
Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts





The Early Rooms of Several Museums

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

The saving of whole homes, or of single rooms, which are elements of America's architectural story, has been in progress 25 years or more in an organized way, and has become an established cultural factor in national life. Thus the public is ready to appreciate, as it was not a few years ago, the rich volume entitled Early American Rooms, edited by Russell Hawes Kettell, and published by the Southworth-Anthoensen Press, Portland, Maine, at $16.50.

Concern for such matters has spread steadily during the present century. At first, saving parts or the whole of early houses, or their furnishings, seems to have been actuated by historic associations, such as may be connected with the public or private activities of a prominent citizen. Public buildings, too, have shared in this attention.

Dramatic are the details of some of these early efforts, as structures that are today valued beyond price were rescued at the eleventh hour from demolition. Such was the case with the Old South Church in the heart of old Boston, which would supply material for a chapter. On the darker side of the record in that city is written the loss of the John Hancock mansion on Beacon Hill. The salvaging of parts of it now preserved in Boston's Old State House are examples of individual work of citizens saddened by the destruction of a priceless heritage.

From such modest undertakings, the activities in one community have developed to such a degree that a single organization, the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, now owns and maintains 28 houses and other buildings in four states, besides a Historical Museum. Perhaps the start of that society in 1910 was hastened by the great public interest shown in the Hudson-Fulton Exhibition in New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1909. It was in December of that year that Mrs. Russell Sage presented to the Museum the Bolles collection of early American furniture, at that time the most important assemblage of its kind, in size and in quality. With that gift was initiated the recognition of home furnishings as decorative art by American museums, but it was not until 1924 that the Metropolitan provided fitting surroundings for these things. Then its American Wing, with sixteen rooms and several galleries, revealed the richness of their possessions and the astonishing success of their venture. Since then, museums in the cities of many states have made similar additions to their exhibits. Boston's Museum of Fine Arts opened their department of European and American decorative arts four years later, with some 20 rooms and numerous galleries.

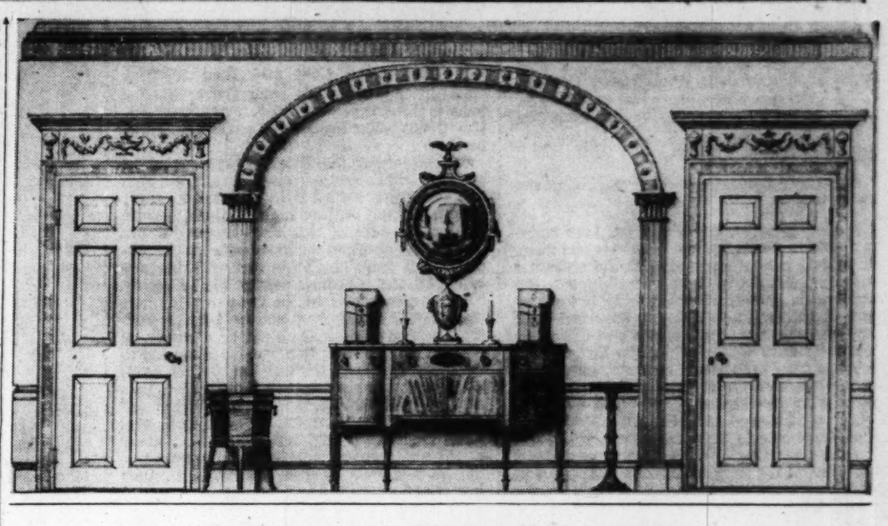
The Williamsburg Achievement

In the meantime the great project for the restoration of Williamsburg was undertaken, conceived by the local rector, Dr. Goodwin, and financed by the princely donations of John D. Rockefeller Jr. Numerous historical societies were springing up, stimulated by the aroused appreciation of early architecture and nated in five states and have been chosen for their importance as types of the times and regions to which they belong. The two rooms in the Museum of the Concord Antiquarian Society date 1700-1750, and came from near-by Massachusetts towns. Two others, of 1710-1750, were built in Connecticut homes, one being now in the Gallery of Fine Arts, Yale University, and the other in the Metropolitan Museum. The living room of a New York Dutch house of the 1760's is found in the Brooklyn Museum. A drawing room of a Philadelphia house in the grand manner belonging to the same decade is to be seen in the Pennsylvania Museum of Art. The Gadsby Tavern Ballroom from Virginia is familiar to visitors in the Metropolitan Museum, and the dining room from Peabody at the right is in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Each as Seen by Two Men

Two articles relate to each room—one a historical note, and the other an appraisal of structure and furnishings. Such interpretation as is found here seems to be getting from this old handiwork the most and the best that it has to give us. One learns in each of these historical notes about the home and community life of the section from which a room came. Another writer then looks at the subject as the expression of the tastes of those times, as embodied in that most intimate and revealing work, one of the rooms of a home. According to the breadth of the observer's knowledge and the liveliness of his sympathy, will be the implications and revelations of character to be discovered in these exhibits.

It was remarked earlier here that



Collectors' Clubs Meetings

By Mabel M. Swan

At the Westfield (Mass.) Athenaeum, the Doll Collectors of America have started a permanent museum for their special hobby and eventually there will be a library of doll literature there. At the last meeting of the club, held at the Harrison Gray Otis House several gifts were received for this museum. There are as yet few books on the subject which are particularly helpful. Strange to relate, books on costume are not infallible, as dolls' heads and bodies are so often changed.

The club holds active membership in the Society for the Preservation of Antiquities, and meetings are held each month in the year, devoted to lectures, research work and the visiting private and public doll collections.

As yet, no member has found any information concerning the first doll show of Boston, which was held at the Brunswick Hotel about 75 years ago. Members are urged to send clippings and magazine articles to the chairman of the program committee for classification, also catalogues issued by dealers and manufacturers of toys.

The Clock Club

According to Donald K. Packard, speaker at the last meeting of the Clock Club on "The Development of Clockwork," collectors divide their interest between style of the cases and construction of the works. Beginning with the principle of the weight movement and its control, Mr. Packard took up in detail many points from Robertson's book, "The Origins of Clockwork," the talk being followed by a discussion.

Every collector who has patiently attempted to place an old clock on an absolutely level foundation realizes the variance in accuracy which an uneven base can produce. Accuracy is the first essential for clocks, so it is not at all surprising to find members emphasizing the value of that quality in the books which have been written on the subject.

A late bulletin of the club calls attention to a clock advertisement of Simon Willard's in the "Independent Chronicle and Universal Advertiser." This contradicts Robertson's statement that Willard never advertised.

Worked for Simon Willard

He writes also, that "Simon Willard employed two persons only, that the author is certain of, the Englishman and Charles Bullard." Members of the club may be interested to know that the Englishman was John Ritts Penniman, an ornamental painter and friend of Gilbert Stuart, who executed many fine pieces around Boston. John Doggett, carver and gilder, was also employed by Willard.

In January, 1804, John Doggett entered in his ledger:

Simon Willard, Dr.

To Gilding 3 surcles for clocks and sundry ornaments at $15	$45
Woodwork for do	6

Many other entries record gilding eagles, wire ornaments, making pedestals for his "patent timepieces." An especially interesting item is dated Nov. 12, 1805:

Simon Willard, Dr.

To 1 Clock Case Woodwork & Gilding complete for the Old South Church	$70
To 1 do for the Old Brick do do	42

Two Prize Designs for Houses

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa

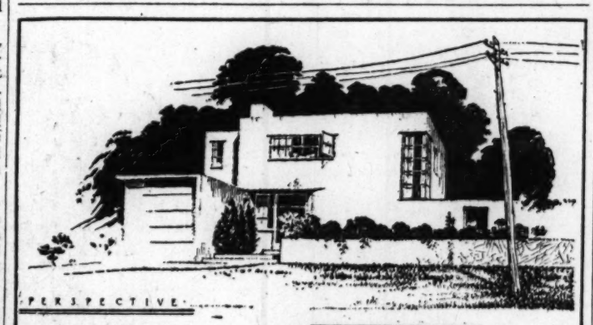
The Dominion Government, providing $10,000,000 as part of a $50,000,000 housing scheme for Canada, carried out in 1936 a competition for Canadian architects to develop a low cost, small upkeep, warm, compact, Canadian home. There were 526 Canadian competitors, designs being submitted from Halifax, Vancouver and points between. Out of the number, five prize winners were selected and 10 came in for honorable mention.

The houses had to meet the special requirements of the average Canadian family and a cubage limit was set. The winning design was for a modern house with three bedsign obtaining the required accommodation within the minimum enclosed space. So well has the architect succeeded in this regard in the winning design that the judges stated they had no alternative but to give it special consideration. Apart from its other merits, its small cubage and its conformity to requirements of low-cost construction can be achieved without detriment either to the quality of the house or to the comforts that it will offer to the owner. The small cubage is highly essential in Canada, where heating costs may run as high in winter as a fifth of the owner's income.

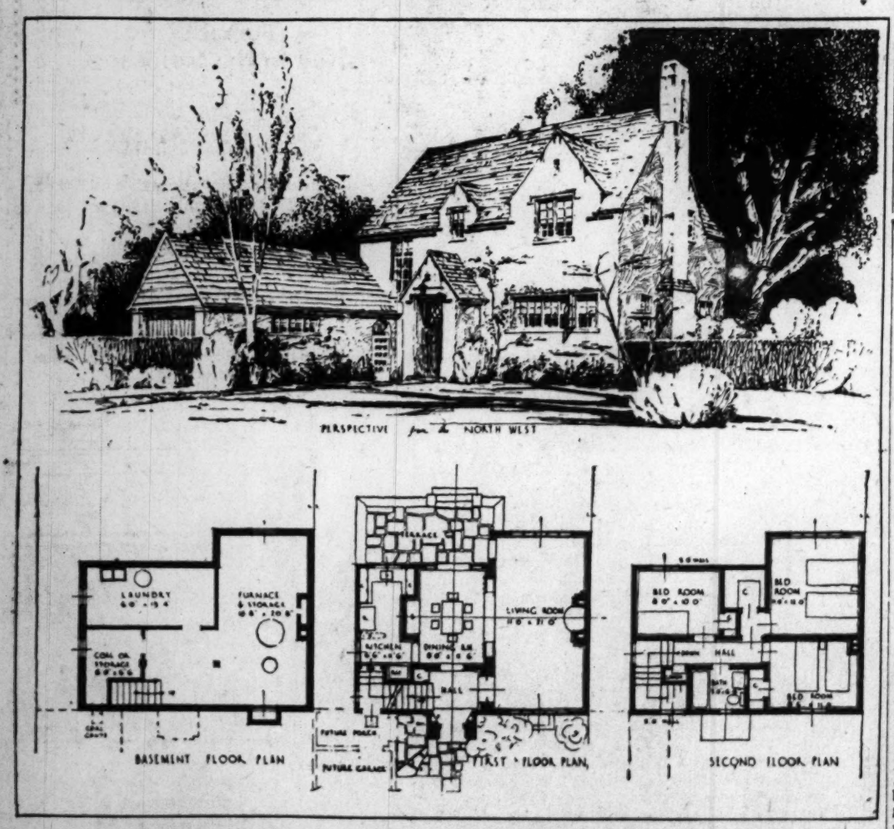
One feature which is perhaps new to most owners of small houses in construction. "Properly insulated it is perhaps the best roof for our climate and the least difficult and costly to maintain," they said.

Giving chief importance to plan, the judges approached the problem of external appearance without any preconceived idea of style. Marks were given for charm and suitability regardless of style, and they were unanimous in the choice of No. 386 as deserving the grand prize. The architect was W. Ralston of Toronto.

Because of the wide area of Canada there were two second, and two third prizes given. No estimates were given of the probable cost of construction, because of the varying conditions as to labor and material



A competition for the design of small houses was held last year by the Canadian Government, costs to fall between $2500 and $5000. First prize was awarded to W. Ralston of Toronto for the design above.



Two third prizes were offered in the Canadian contest for designs of small houses. One of these went to W. F. Williams, Nelson, B. C., who submitted this solution, in English gabled style with steep roof.

rooms, living rooms, garage and so forth, fulfilling all the requirements, and showing in its plans a well-studied and straightforward arrangement of rooms.

Aware of the desirability of using a simple plan and the cheapest and most widely distributed building materials, the author of this design displayed marked skill in applying modernistic style. The proportioning of wall and window surfaces were carefully studied and a most pleasing and satisfactory result was obtained without costly embellishment.

It was stated in the conditions of the competition that special consideration would be given to the design in such a huge territory. They state merely that the costs would be from $2500 to $5000.

The Minister of Finance, Charles Dunning, sponsored the competition in connection with his Housing Act, under which anyone may get a loan of 80 per cent of the cost of a new home. On the borrower's providing the first 20 per cent, an approved loan company will advance a further 60 and the Government will loan the remaining 20.

The plans for the new houses will be published in a book including 50 to 100 of the best designs, selling at a printing cost of 25 to 50 cents, and may be used by anyone who desires.

cabinet work still remaining in their own communities.

"Early American Rooms" is a ripe fruit of this admirable movement. Its editor has peculiar qualifications for conceiving and formulating this delightful symposium in which twenty other antiquarians have collaborated. Mr. Kettell's devotion to architecture of the Colonial and early Federal periods came to public notice several years ago, when the new building of the Concord Antiquarian Society was erected. Then he donated practically all of the interior woodwork. This material he had been collecting for several years, and it forms a highly important portion of a unit which is perhaps the richest and most finely conceived of the smaller antiquarian museums of New England.

In the present book, 12 rooms are considered. Nine are distributed among six museums and three are in their original buildings, all open to the public. The period covered extends from 1650-1680, when the Paul Revere House in Boston was built, to about 1858. The last dates the birthplace of Theodore Roosevelt, which exemplifies the homes of mid-Victorian America as the parlor from Irvington, N. J., now in the Brooklyn Museum, is Empire style.

The remaining 10 rooms originala few years ago the public was not ready to appreciate such a book as this. Even so, some people were, and no doubt among them were found all those who have collaborated in this volume. Now, after a decade or two, the stimulating values that are to be found in old buildings and their furnishings are being better appreciated, and this richly printed volume should find many friends.

As addenda to each of the 12 sections, two or three contemporary documents of timely interest are reprinted in types of the period. Also included with each are two pages of newspaper items of about the date of the room under consideration, the paper and typography being closely similar to contemporary work. One plate reproduces the color scheme of each room, these being the work of the noted house of Max Jaffé in Vienna. There are also numerous plates in monochrome, three of which are reproduced above. The largest illustration shows one wall of the Gadsby Tavern Ballroom as in the New York Metropolitan Museum. One of the smaller pictures shows a wall of the dining room from Oak Hill, Peabody, now in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, while the other subject is one wall of a room in the Wayside Inn, Sudbury, Mass.

Old English Furniture
H. C. FOOT
36 High Street
OXFORD Eng.
Enquiries welcomed.

Haley & Steele
ART DEALERS
Picture Frame Makers
Prints—Etchings
Resilvering of Mirrors
Regilding of Frames
Oil Paintings Restored
109 ST. JAMES AVENUE
(at the Corner of Clarendon Street)
BOSTON Kenmore 6339

Bright Colors
of
DECORATIVE
MOORE PUSH-PINS
to display wall decorations
10¢ 6 colors, 3 sizes
blocks everywhere
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia

Francis H. Bacon
COMPANY
INTERIOR DECORATORS
FURNITURE
BY "MASTER CRAFTSMEN"
DRAPERIES
FLOOR COVERINGS. WALL PAPERS. RE-UPHOLSTERING
234 CLARENDON ST., BOSTON

WARNER
FURNISHING
FABRICS
Obtainable Through All Leading Decorators
WARNER & SONS LTD.
10 Newgate St., London, E. C. 1, Eng.

WINTER CRUISES

to the Caribbean, South America, Hawaii, the Orient, the South Seas. Enjoy the thrill of a winter vacation beneath sunlit skies aboard a luxurious modern liner and thrill to the fascination of new scenes and new acquaintances. The Travel advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor offer a wide variety of interesting cruises to strange lands which lie beyond the blue horizon.

The Home Forum

Winter Wood

THERE is an end even of apple wood. In October, looking at the neatly piled and split chunks of the old Hubbardston tree, ranged in neat and aromatic tiers against the woodshed wall, there seemed surely enough to last out the cold nights. But by late November there was doubt, and toward Christmas time this became certainty. So I went to my neighbor Lee.

Lee drawled: "Why, sure! Nate Tyler's chopping out beyond the old sheep pasture. Some oak and maple there that he cut last winter. That do you?"

It would, and Lee promised to haul us a cord or so when the first snow came. But that hung off. There came one of those warm, hazy interludes that break our New England winters; it rained, and the Jaalam brooks ran full through flooded lowlands. It turned colder, and the ponds were black with clear ice. Now, filling the hearth basket toward early sundown, we could count the remaining chunks, and we shared the feelings of the boys with new sleds.

* * *

AND THEN, OF a January morning, the world was white, with swirled drifts in the back yard and ridged mounds beside the road. Lee picked me up as I came from the morning mail. This was fine, just what we needed. He'd been run ragged, what with mending wall, and trimming out brush, and wire-guarding his young orchard, and a vacation would be good for him. A body couldn't do much, in snow time.

"That wood of yours," he added as an afterthought, as he let me out. "I might fetch out a load this afternoon. You wanted nice birch and popple, if I remember rightly?"

I looked at him, and his lips twitched. Oh well, there was only one way of getting what you wanted, these days. When was he starting?

"Shucks," patronized Lee, "no weather for you to be out in. A good day to stay home and toast your toes."

I rather had him there.

"Toast 'em on what?"

And Lee grinned, and said: "Well, if you're set on it—"

* * *

I WAS LESS set on it when we left Lee's barnyard. There was a low, cold sun over the white fields, and before the wind from the north the snow drifted like a mist. Wind-drifted, the track made in the early morning by Nate Tyler was all but lost; tails ruffled in the wind, their breaths white clouds, the horses ploddingly followed its faint traces across the fields. Snow spurted from each stride of their hooves, and behind the creaking runners of the low-bodied farm pung the wind was busy with our trail. Lee swung his arms, and I clung to a birch stake and jigged on cold feet; the horses trotted, and a chill powdering of wind-caught snow stung our cheeks. We came to the line of the woods, and the two grays steadied to a walk as the farm road tilted upward.

Entering the woods was like coming into a great room. It was warmer; the wind now was high in the pines and brown oaks, a thin sighing undertone to our voices. Through a barred pattern of sun and shadow, we climbed about a hillside. Under the pines were brown pools of needles, and the dark trunks of hardwood were crayon lines against the white floor. Then, with a jingle of harness buckles, we swooped down to the small brook that here meanders dreamily southward. There was a brief glimpse of dark water below the causeway, of a silver furring of frost crystals on grasses, of rounded white banks lipping to the stream and small ice rafts moored to each dipping branch. We climbed again in a quick scent of swamp water.

Lee cocked an ear.

"Nearly there."

* * *

HERE WAS NATE'S workshop. The hill fell back, rounding to a deep cove, a great white bowl ringing with the faint bell-like note of a swinging ax. There was a sudden square of pale blue sky above this hewn opening, and among the brown mounds of slash, the scattered squared cords of wood, here and there a thriftily spared pine still stood. Now we left even the wood road and the pung creaked over rougher ground, pitching and twisting past snow-capped stumps, over hidden hummocks. The bell note of chopping lost its resonant quality, became a steady chocking note, then ceased. Nate rested, grinned at us as we swung past a last brush pile and stopped.

I like Nate. There is a certain deep steadiness about him, that quiet quality common to men who work much alone. A rather small, square man, with a thick corded neck and light blue eyes surrounded by sun wrinkles. He talked slowly, with an economy of words. This was good cutting; a little dozy stuff—birch and such—but good in the main. I said something about loneliness. The wrinkles deepened about his eyes as he smiled slowly. There wasn't much passing. The horses shook their heads with a tinkle of metal; in the high quiet there came a faint and distant ax note from the east, a vibrating, steady note felt rather than heard.

"Tom Murphy," Nate said quietly, "cutting in his lot. Eh? Oh, better'n a mile. Good neighbor, Tom. Show you something."

* * *

WE WENT WITH him about the brush pile. Here yesterday, under a gray sky, he had eaten dinner and crumbled his scraps. Now in the snow there were slotted rabbit tracks, the quick, nervous trail of a chipmunk, a brushing of bird wings. "They had a caller," said Nate. A straight plunging trail led back to a stump; you saw where the fox had circled down wind, caught the scent, crept close and then plunged. "Missed," Nate said. He pointed silently to a heavier slot. "That hound dog of Art Melcher's. Heard him bellin' around the swamp all morning."

No, Nate didn't find it lonely here. He talked with Lee and he stooped, picked up a broad chip from the snow, sniffed it and savored its sweet aroma. He was cutting here in thick growth, and on the edge of this hewn clearing was a gaunt dead chestnut, stripped of bark, weathered a soft gray. This he tapped with the back of his ax, and it boomed solidly. It had been a handsome tree, he said. He liked to study how they grew. And now that you looked at it with his eyes, you saw too. Here was an anatomy of growth; you saw how this trunk had twisted to meet the wind over the hill, had braced itself, thrust out a great drooping branch here, balanced it with another, wound a carefully curled root about the ledge, unfolded slowly its careful plan. Leonardo would have liked it, Dürer's pencil would have made its gaunt beauty immortal, and Nate liked to look at it, to study how it had grown in the slow years.

* * *

THE SUN LOWERED, reddened, brushed the bare pattern of limbs against the sky. Lee said: "Call it a day, Nate," and we drove back over the hummocked snow, stopped to load at a stack of last year's cutting. Nate gathered dinner bucket and saw and ax and came to join us, helped load and pile the four-foot lengths. It was all sturdy stuff, carefully stacked between saplings. Quick warmth flowed through us as we swung the heavy sticks. Nate winked at me and tilted a snow-laden chunk over Lee's bent neck; Lee thumped Nate's blue-overalled broadside as he swung his load; I laughed, and Nate tripped with calculated awkwardness as he turned, and I went sprawling. We were snow dusted and merry as the sun went and drew in his wake the long blue shadows. Nate shrugged into his thick coat and we clambered atop the logs. Lee chirruped to the horses.

As the hooves rang muffled chimes on the iron beneath the snow, Nate drawled: "All day I've been trying to remember something. You know that piece, Lee? About the cold and somethin' winter?" And Lee fumbled, and chanted in a mock schoolboy's voice:

"Oh the long and dreary Winter!
Oh the cold and cruel Winter!
Ever thicker, thicker, thicker
Froze the ice on lake and river,
Ever deeper, deeper, deeper
Fell the snow o'er all the landscape,
Fell the covering snow, and drifted
Through the forest, round the village."

* * *

HE CLUCKED, AND shook the reins, and we spun down the slope in a smoking white flurry, and over the causeway through the marbled cold air above the dark brook. The grays tossed their heads and we creaked rhythmically up the rise. Lee ducked under a snow-heavy pine branch, caught it as he passed, whooped as the load showered us. He reined in as we topped the crest.

The white valley of Jaalam lay below. Bare trees etched a pattern of black against the black fields, and the valley swam with a lingering faint purple pricked with early golden lights, and above the dark pine stretch of the Ridge the brown-black mass of Apunack lifted its polled head toward a single floating pink cloud.

And Nate murmured: "I mind that, from school. Longfellow. But d'you figure, now, the old boy ever got in wood, his own self?"

DANIEL CHASE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $9.00 Three months... $2.25
Six months ... $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 71.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via della Mercede 54.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 160-164 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ... Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ... 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ... 1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City, 405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco ... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ... 824 Skinner Building
London ... Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris ... 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva ... 16 rue du Mont Blanc

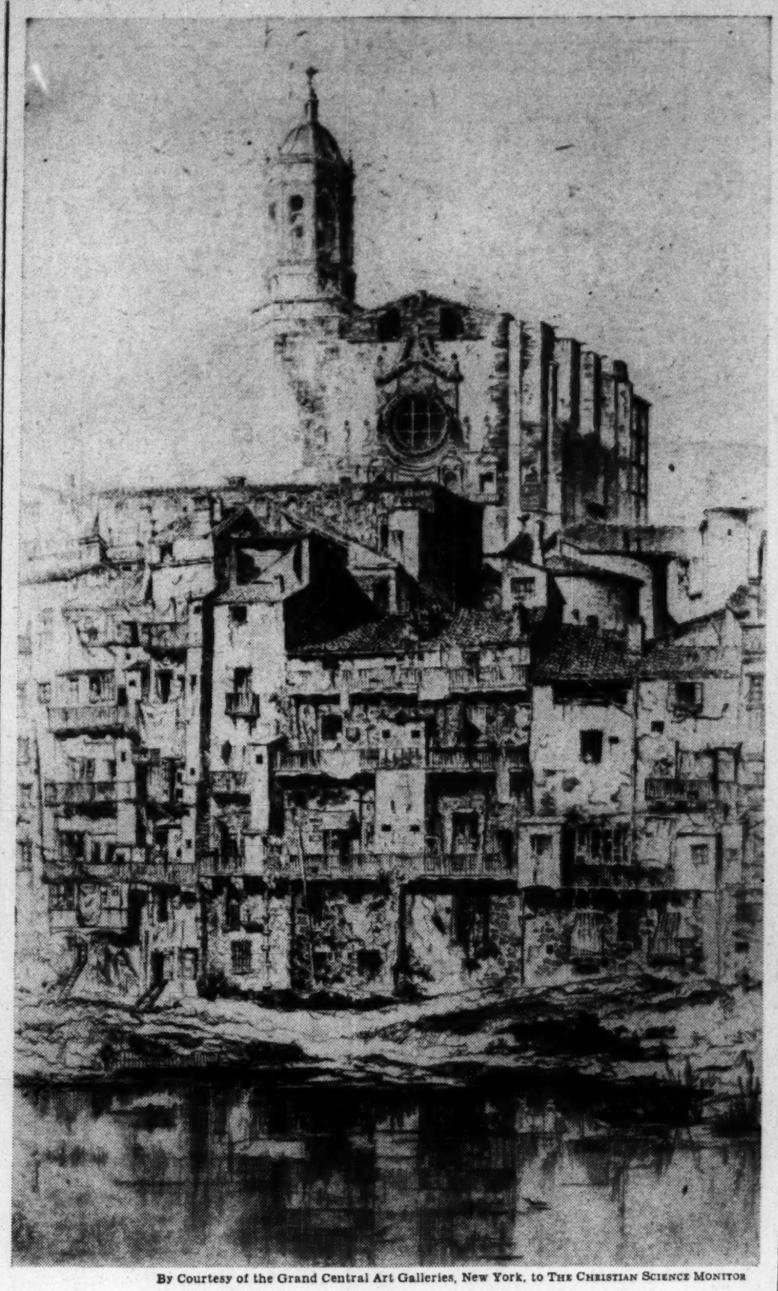
Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 822 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 160-164 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.



BY COURTESY of the Grand Central Art Galleries, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GERONA: *An Etching by John Taylor Arms*

AMONG the etchings being shown in the retrospective exhibition at the Grand Central Galleries, New York, is this scene of Gerona, Spain, by John Taylor Arms. The theme is one dear to this artist who has worked indefatigably at etched portrayals of favorite views in the Old World.

The beauty of medieval architecture has been a continuous source of interest and inspiration, and John Taylor Arms has portrayed the fine edifices with a feeling both for the constructional architectural design, and for decorative embellishments. He seems to have gone beyond the accustomed range of etching in heeding minute details, thus achieving an eventful surface, which is sometimes lacy and exquisite as in the Gothic portrayals, and sometimes realistic and domestic, as are the massed dwellings of Gerona.

This print shows the dominating position of the structure of the church in medieval towns; the contrast between its grand lineaments and the squat, haphazard shapes of the houses.

John Taylor Arms does not take advantage of the speedy, slurring performance which current etchers favor too commonly. He is far more searching, far more conscientious. He translates to the small surface of the plate the relations of depth in the balconies suspended from the walls; the torn and weather-worn surfaces of stucco; the sagging tile roofs. His etched line is obedient, restrained, as serviceable as an engraved line.

First Winter

THIS is the first winter of the young tree. Down from the North marched the prophetic winds, scattering the last leaves to the empty earth. From the deep skies there fall strange blossoms now, whiter than the blossoms of the fruit trees, colder than the last autumnal rains. Myriad and patterned like lost stars, they flutter past the sapling—whisper on—quieted at last and shapeless, where the wind has molded them like silent waves of a deep polar sea that has been stilled by some fantastic spirit of the North.

The young tree holds its slender branches high above the spume of snow that scatters a thousand half-stars from the frozen sea. The young tree has almost forgotten now the spring that brought it forth into a gentle world, where blossoms tipped with rose made sweet the wind, and winter was a word it did not know.

S. VAN A. A.

The Invisible Garden

NO GARDENER, however prince-like, can have a garden large enough for all the flowers that he would like to grow, and most of us are compelled to make our choice of plants conform to the exigencies of a mere acre or two, and so we are compelled to do all we can to get the most out of our limited space. Saxatile plants are encouraged to accept our little walls for cliffs and the edge of the gravel path is allowed to be a temporary bed for self-sown seedlings; for spreading trees we substitute fastigiate columns and we plant the roof of the garage with house-leeks. But there is a way in which we can add another dimension altogether to the garden—and that is by thinking in terms of our sense of smell. . . . By giving a little special attention to it we can have a garden within a garden, an invisible garden not much less rich and various than the other which appeals to the eye.

The right of fragrance to be considered as an independent form of beauty is justified on two grounds: firstly by the tendency of many scents to drift away from the plant that produces them, and, secondly, by the frequent disparity between a plant and its scent. The scent which seems, more than all others, to have an independent existence is that of strawberry leaves. . . . In fact, when I met it for the first time, as I was walking along a country lane in winter, I felt sure that some violets were flowering before their time in the hedgebank, and when I found nothing among the dead leaves to account for the unexpected scent, I was inclined to put it down as an hallucination. There is a distinct note of violet, or rather of orris root in it, together with cedar wood and something like the dry, earthy fragrance of ambergris; and, because all scents of the musk and violet group fatigue our sense of smell very quickly, it seems to fade away almost as soon as you perceive it. This natural elusiveness enabled old Lady Ludlow, in Mrs. Gaskell's story, to maintain that it was perceptible only to the members of certain old and aristocratic families, while a later generation, failing to find it in their strawberry beds and reluctant to write themselves off as hopelessly plebeian, seems to have decided that the scent of dying strawberry leaves is a myth. But it is there, for anyone who cares to look for it, in the Wild Strawberry, the Alpine Strawberry and the Hautbois, which were the only varieties known to Elizabethan gardens; and it may even be extracted from their brown leaves, though in confinement it loses a little of its October morning freshness and acquires a hint of Russian leather. The best way to have it in the garden is to let the double form of the Wild Strawberry carpet the ground under some trees, which it will do with the greatest willingness, or to make an edging of one of the improved varieties of the Alpine Strawberry in the kitchen garden.—JASON HILL, in "The Curious Gardener." (London: Faber.)

Happiness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE pursuit of happiness is one of the inalienable rights of mankind. While the pursuit of happiness is therefore unquestionably legitimate, the methods by which it has been sought have too frequently been proved unsatisfactory. Perhaps the most common cause of these failures results from the belief that happiness can be found through the so-called physical senses. Christian Science points in the opposite direction. Happiness is shown to be a state or quality of divine Mind, rather than a physical or human emotion. It cannot, therefore, be found by material means, or through intellectual knowledge; but a capacity for appreciation of the real source of benefits received is a fundamental necessity without which no one can be truly happy. This point has been well illustrated by the story of the skylark who started out one fine morning to find the air. He soared and soared until he was tired out and thoroughly discouraged. Finally he met another bird, from whom he asked the way. He was told that he could never find the air by looking for it, but that if he would stop to think he would see that it was all around him, for though it was invisible it was constantly present and had sustained his flight.

According to Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science and author of its textbook, happiness is inseparable from spiritual consciousness. On pages 260 and 261 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" she writes: "If we look to the body for pleasure, we find pain; for Life, we find death; for Truth, we find error; for Spirit, we find its opposite, matter. Now reverse this action. Look away from the body into Truth and Love, the Principle of all happiness, harmony, and immortality." Then, speaking of "the enduring, the good, and the true," she points out that "you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts." Not only is this teaching demonstrable, it is the very essence of true religion. It is what Christ Jesus taught and practiced so successfully, and it explains what he meant when after he had washed his disciples' feet, he said (John 13:15, 17), "I have given you an example, that ye should do as I have done to you. . . . If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them."

When, on another occasion, Jesus was asked by the Pharisees concerning the coming of the kingdom of God, he said, "The kingdom of God is within you" (Luke 17:21). This reply shows conclusively that to spiritual consciousness heaven is always here, and that so-called material sense can never realize heaven. The practice of Christian Science is proving daily that what is termed matter is not substance, and that because this is so, matter, as such, cannot give or deprive one of happiness. True happiness is based upon the unchangeable fact of God's ever-presence. The consciousness of God's presence is developed through the practice of appreciation of the good already received. Gratitude is more than appreciation, for it not only values the gifts of life, truth, and love, but returns thanks for those gifts to the heavenly Giver. Christian Science regards health primarily as a state of mind and not as a condition of matter. For this reason it does not endow matter with healing power, for it teaches that Life, Truth, and Love are the only source of health, happiness, and immortality.

In order to attain happiness and to have assurance of its continuity, there must be faith in the existence of the foundation upon which happiness rests. Matter, even though apparently solid and secure, is always subject to change. No one, therefore, can possibly conceive of happiness as permanent if it is dependent upon human conditions. The so-called human mind, through repeated failures and disappointments, is driven to admit its own inability to explain itself to itself. Revelation alone can lift human consciousness above itself into the realm of pure spiritual understanding. Faith lifts the gaze of mankind above matter to Spirit. Faith is that which the writer of the book of Hebrews has defined as "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen" (Hebrews 11:1). When properly exercised, and focused on things eternal, faith ripens into understanding. Then reality—which before was uncomprehended—becomes tangible. Even before the final realization of perfect bliss is attained there will be constant improvement in human conditions as one approaches this supreme goal. Chronic pessimism will give place to hopefulness, and right expectation reveal new opportunities of service and reward. Improved thinking is thus the inevitable precursor of increased happiness, for it opens the way to the true sense of health, wealth, and wisdom, which are the natural concomitants of spiritual well-being.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

Geluk

[Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap).]

DE MENSCHHEID heeft het onvervreemdbaar recht naar geluk te streven. Terwijl dit streven derhalve alleszins gerechtvaardigd is, zijn toch de wegen, waarop naar het geluk gezocht wordt, maar al te dikwijls onbevredigend gebleken. In de meeste gevallen is de oorzaak van dit falen waarschijnlijk wel het geloof, dat geluk verkregen kan worden door middel van de zoogenaamde lichamelijke zinnen. Christian Science [de Christelijke Wetenschap] wijst in de tegenovergestelde richting. Zij leert, dat geluk een toestand of een eigenschap is van het goddelijk Gemoed en niet een physieke of menschelijke aandoening. Geluk kan derhalve niet door stoffelijke middelen of door intellectueele kennis verkregen worden; het vermogen om de werkelijke bron van de ontvangen zegeningen op haar juiste waarde te schatten, wordt echter in de eerste plaats vereischt en zonder dit kan niemand waarlijk gelukkig zijn. Dit punt wordt op duidelijke wijze naar voren gebracht in het bekende verhaal van den leeuwerik, die op een fraaien ochtend opsteeg om naar de lucht te gaan zoeken. Hooger en hooger vloog hij, totdat hij uitgeput was en ten zeerste ontmoedigd. Eindelijk kwam hij een anderen vogel tegen en vroeg dezen naar den weg. Hij kreeg ten antwoord, dat hij nooit de lucht zou vinden door er naar te zoeken, maar dat hij, indien hij even nadacht, zou inzien, dat de lucht overal om hem heen was. Al kon hij de lucht niet zien, toch was deze er altijd en had hem altijd op al zijn vluchten gedragen.

Volgens Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van Christian Science en schrijfster van het leerboek, is geluk onverbrekelijk verbonden met geestelijk bewustzijn. Op blz. 260 en 261 van *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* schrijft zij: „Zoeken wij bij het lichaam naar genot, zoo vinden wij smart, zoeken wij er naar Leven, wij vinden den dood, naar Waarheid, wij vinden dwaling, naar Geest, wij vinden hetgeen er tegenover staat, de stof. Keer nu deze handelwijze om. Wend den blik af van het lichaam en zie op Waarheid en Liefde, het Beginsel van alle geluk, harmonie en onsterfelijkheid." Verder sprekende over „het blijvende, het goede en het ware", doet zij ons zien, dat „gij deze zult gaan ervaren in de mate waarin zij uwe gedachten vervullen." Wat zij ons hier leert, is niet alleen bewijsbaar, maar het is het wezen zelf van waren godsdienst. Het is datgene wat Christus Jezus geleerd en met goed gevolg in toepassing gebracht heeft, en het verklaart ons wat hij bedoeld heeft, toen hij, nadat hij zijn discipelen de voeten gewasschen had, zeide: „Ik heb u een voorbeeld gegeven, opdat gelijkerwijs ik u gedaan heb, gijlieden ook doet. . . . Indien gij deze dingen weet, zalig zijt gij zoo gij ze doet" (Joh. 13:15, 17).

Toen Jezus op een ander oogenblik door de Farizeërs ondervraagd werd aangaande de komst van het Koninkrijk Gods, antwoordde hij: „Het Koninkrijk Gods is binnen ulieden" (Lucas 17:21). Dit antwoord geeft onwederlegbaar aan, dat voor het geestelijk bewustzijn de hemel altijd hier is en dat het zoogenaamde stoffelijk begrip den hemel nooit kan binnengaan. Iederen dag opnieuw bewijst ons werken in Christian Science, dat hetgeen de stof genoemd wordt geen substantie is, en dat, waar dit zoo is, de stof, als zoodanig, ons het geluk niet kan schenken noch ontnemen. Waarachtig geluk is gegrond op de onveranderlijke waarheid, dat God immer-tegenwoordig is. Het bewustzijn van de tegenwoordigheid Gods komt tot ontwikkeling door voortdurend het reeds ontvangen goede te waardeeren. Dankbaarheid is meer dan een waardeeren van het goede, want dankbaarheid stelt niet slechts de gaven van leven, waarheid en liefde op prijs, doch zij brengt den hemelschen Gever haar dank voor deze gaven. Christian Science beschouwt welzijn in de eerste plaats als een gemoedsgesteldheid en niet als een toestand van de stof. Om deze reden schrijft zij aan de stof geen genezende kracht toe, want Christian Science leert, dat Leven, Waarheid en Liefde de eenige bron zijn van welzijn, van geluk en van onsterfelijkheid.

Om geluk te verwerven en tevens de zekerheid te hebben, dat het bestendig zal zijn, moeten wij vertrouwen hebben in de grondslagen, waarop het geluk berust. Al schijnt de stof ook substantieel en tastbaar te zijn, toch is zij altijd aan verandering onderhevig. Het is derhalve niet mogelijk, dat een geluk, zoo het afhankelijk is van menschelijke omstandigheden, bestendig zou zijn. Door herhaaldelijke mislukkingen en teleurstellingen wordt het menschelijk gemoed er toe gedreven zijn onvermogen te erkennen om zichzelf te begrijpen. Openbaring alleen vermag het menschelijk bewustzijn boven zichzelf uit te heffen tot in het gebied van zuiver geestelijk begrijpen. Geloof doet het menschdom den blik hooger dan de stof, dus op Geest, richten. Geloof wordt door den schrijver van den brief aan de Hebreërs omschreven als: „een vaste grond der dingen die men hoopt, en een bewijs der zaken die men niet ziet." Indien zuiver gebruikt en gericht op de eeuwige dingen, rijpt geloof tot begrijpen. Dan wordt de werkelijkheid, welke voor dien niet begrepen werd, tastbaar. Zelfs eer de volkomen verwezenlijking van eeuwige gelukzaligheid bereikt is, zal er in de menschelijke omstandigheden een voortdurende verbetering zichtbaar worden, naarmate het hoogste einddoel naderbij komt. Chronisch pessimisme zal plaats maken voor een hoopvolle gemoedsgesteldheid, en een gerechtvaardigde verwachting zal ons nieuwe mogelijkheden openbaren om te dienen en het loon voor dit dienen te ontvangen. Zuiverder denken is dus de onvermijdelijke voorlooper van vermeerderd geluk, want het opent den weg voor een juist begrip van gezondheid, welvaart en wijsheid, die van nature samengaan met geestelijk welzijn.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Silence

SILENCE has notes
Like to the sounding of music.
If one could fashion it
Into a symphony
Depth would be added to depth
And peace unto peace—
Dawn in a garden with dusk
Held in a woodland valley.

Water has stillness,
And so has the top of a mountain,
And each is different in value
To the quiet of the desert.
Whiteness of winter snows,
Shadows that vary in blueness,
Green of the summer grass
Set in waves by the wind.

Silence has depths,
Has heights, and changes like music.
Only those who are silent
Have ears for the hearing.

CATHERINE CATE COBLENTZ

Winter-Blooming Petunia

Your purple fragrance,
Gleaming in the sun,
Has changed this busy day
Into a restful one.

HELEN HIXON

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston.
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 10:45 A. M. Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
"LIFE"
Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth $2.00
Library Edition, cloth..... 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition..... 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper... 5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover..... 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper.....11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston U. S. A.

Closing Stocks Page 12

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Boston Edition New England News

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1937

Bill to Abolish 'Fin Com' Bring Row to Climax

Mayor Says Commission Has Outlived Day of Its Usefulness

Blames Governor

Curley Turned It Into Political Tool, Mansfield Says, Backing His Measure

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Mayor Mansfield's legislative bill to abolish the Boston Finance Commission is regarded on Beacon Hill as the normal outcome of his many disputes with that body, friction which has been almost continual since he took office in 1933.

The question involved in this bill is held not to be merely a settlement of a superficial political quarrel between the Mayor and Chairman E. Mark Sullivan, but to invoke a fundamental issue, that of state interference in municipal government.

Mayor Mansfield himself touched upon this when he said, in commenting on his bill: "The Finance Commission has outlived its usefulness."

While Mr. Mansfield is not the first mayor to come into public disagreement with recommendations of the Finance Commission, his administration has suffered more than others from its blasts.

Says Curley Ruined It

As the Mayor explains it, the Finance Commission has been rendered useless by former Gov. James M. Curley's manipulation of that body as a political tool.

If a voter were to peruse the yearly "Fin Com" reports since its establishment in 1909, he would discover that the volume of its work has been gradually declining.

For several years the Finance Commission appeared to give primary attention to the broad principles of municipal government in its suggestions to the Mayor; its perspective appeared to be one of long range, seeking to analize Boston's problems in the light of activities in cities elsewhere.

One important innovation in which the city government was greatly assisted by the Finance Commission is said to be the Boston retirement system. This system of pensions was adopted, it is stated, with much reliance placed by the city on the recommendations of the commission.

Separate Political Control

In this early era, when the Finance Commission was doing such "excellent work," to quote an authority, the political control of the State House was divorced from the circle of control which surrounded Boston's city government.

Back Bay Republicans controlled the state government in this prewar period while Democratic politicians conducted the affairs of the city.

The cavalcade of city politicians to the State House and their ultimate gain of control there marked, in the opinion of many Boston observers, the gradual decline of the Finance Commission's practical influence and utility.

With the ascendancy of Mayor Curley to the governorship came the end of the Finance Commission as a body to be taken seriously, in the view of Mayor Mansfield.

Entirely New Board

The Governor, with Council approval, named an entirely new commission. This is the group that has been in such constant turmoil with Mayor Mansfield.

Serious questions on the real value of the Mansfield bill to abolish the body, therefore, centered today around the question which the Mayor himself introduced. Has the Finance Commission outlived its usefulness?

Has the state demonstrated that the city should be left to control its own affairs?

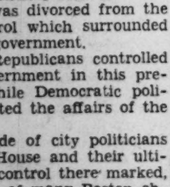
Is the trend of the Finance Commission from the practical realm to the political inevitable?

Does this trend substantiate the axiom, applied to human affairs, that water seeks its own level?

These are questions which circulated both at City Hall and the State House today. There were speakers on both sides.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair and considerably colder tonight, with lowest temperature near or slightly below 20 degrees; Sunday fair, becoming slightly warmer in the afternoon; moderate northwest to north winds, becoming southeasterly Sunday.

All New England: Fair tonight and Sunday; colder tonight; slowing rising temperatures Sunday afternoon.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest and north winds, becoming southeast or south Sunday, and fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	33	33	Minneapolis	0	-4
Bermuda	68	68	New Orleans	54	54
Chicago	14	14	New York	36	36
Denver	36	18	Norfolk	44	44
Helena	-4	-6	Philadelphia	32	32
Jacksonville	60	60	St. Louis	16	16
Kansas City	8	6	San Francisco	44	44
Los Angeles	48	46	Washington	40	38
Miami	72	72			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 16.
B—Minimum, Jan. 19.

High Tides

Saturday, 1.35 p. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Sunday, 2.05 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Sunday, 2.25 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:07 p. m.

Harvard Is Hit In Bit of Razzing

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 16

Even a Harvard president isn't always immune to friendly razzing.

"If a student in America were given three hours to concentrate on one subject, he would die of shock," Dr. James B. Conant told the Association of American Universities yesterday.

"As it is now, he has to jump from algebra to tap dancing to Cherokee to Choctaw. Our students emerge from college with a wonderful smattering of everything."

An unidentified southern professor leaped to his feet.

"Why!" he shouted, "our football team was playing yours at Cambridge, and our cheering section was calling your boys 'Damn Yankees,' but they quit after the half because they realized no Harvard man had enough history to know what they were talking about."

Interstate Pact On Coast Waters Up in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 16—Connecticut's 1937 General Assembly will have before it the question of joining with New York and New Jersey in an interstate compact for control of pollution in coastal waters, already ratified by the two other states.

If Connecticut enters the agreement it will be the first interstate compact of any nature in which this State has joined. Action on the pollution agreement may indicate the State's attitude toward the more far-reaching interstate proposals on Connecticut river flood control.

Accepted by Two States

The pollution program has been under consideration since 1931, when the three states set up commissions to study the problem. Ratification by New York and New Jersey put the resulting agreement into operation for those two states a year ago. The compact will be laid before the Connecticut Legislature by the Connecticut members of the commission which drafted it but their recommendation as to its acceptance has not yet been made.

If Connecticut joins it will pledge itself with the other states to abate pollution now existing and control future pollution in an "interstate sanitary district" defined in the compact. It extends from the New Jersey coast through New York harbor to and including New Haven harbor on Long Island Sound.

States Share Costs

Accepting the compact, Connecticut would have the right to name five members to an Interstate Sanitary Commission, on which New York and New Jersey are each represented by five members now. Connecticut would agree also to appropriate $3333.34 a year for the expenses of the commission. New York and New Jersey each contributes $15,000.

The Interstate Sanitary Commission is now proceeding to classify the waters under its control, which do not now include the Connecticut coast, labeling them Class A and Class B zones. Class A waters are those to be used primarily for recreation and the propagation of fish and shellfish. Those called Class B will be waters not expected to be used primarily for these purposes. The compact establishes standards for bacterial content, floating solids, and oxygen content of the waters in the two classes, and sets up rules for treatment of sewage flowing into the different zones.

Aiken Advises Milk Farmers To Co-operate

Vermont Governor Tells Them to Form Single Market Agency

Surplus Piles Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 16—A growing surplus piling up on New England dairy farmers as a result of their strike against the H. P. Hood & Sons Company and the Whiting Milk Companies, today sent Vermont farmers to Gov. George D. Aiken with the request that something be done "to prevent a severe depression in the State's $30,000,000 industry."

The Governor's reply was that farmers should work out their problems by organizing a single marketing agency or face the annual loss of $7,000,000 which recurs under the present loose-jointed system of marketing milk through a dozen separate organizations.

In effect, the Governor has asked the farmers to do something they have been trying to do for many years with little success. Through years of struggle, the farmers have gained some strength here and there in the marketing end of the business, but the current strike is said to be the sternest test that farmer strength has encountered since the co-operative movement was launched in New England.

Battle for Control

If the farmers give in to the demands of dealers at this time, the average farmer believes that he would lose all that he had gained in the past few years in his struggle against the large distributors for a voice in the marketing of his products. Rather than lose ground, the striking farmers of the New England Milk Producers Association have opened anew their battle for control of country distributing plants now owned by the in-town distributors.

At Colebrook, N. H., several hundred farmers who heard W. B. Davis, general manager of the N. E. M. P. A., address them yesterday, appointed a committee to study the possibilities of constructing a farmer-operated country plant in that district.

In other parts of northern New England, this movement is growing in intensity before the ringing claims of N. E. M. P. A. officials that the farmers are fighting for an ideal which they will either lose or gain in their fight against the large Boston distributors.

Profits for Dealers

In the past, the chief weaknesses in the New England milk industry against which the Federal Government was compelled to take steps revolved around the large profits that dealers made in contradistinction to the small profits of the farmers. This situation also involved the consumer who did not mind paying a cent more a quart here and there if the farmer was to benefit. But somehow, the farmer seldom benefited. Hence, the frequent charges by public officials that some dealers have been profiteering.

These charges were renewed today up in northern New England where conference after conference held between farmers, representatives of large co-operatives and public officials emphasized the need for farmers to fight their battles on a united front.

With farmers delivering their milk regularly to the large Boston dealers, they claimed to have been able to make only a bare living. With the strike in progress against distributors, the plight of many farmers is really serious, retarding the march of the farmers back to something like normal prosperity.

Historians Rally Forces To Save Governors Isle

Boston News Today

Group Inspects The Ancient Fort

First gun in the fight to save historic Governor's Island from razing, to provide filler for an expanded East Boston Airport, was fired today.

Despite chill winds which whipped the harbor, a committee of half a dozen leading members of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities landed on the island and inspected the old fort and donjon keep in order to make an eleventh-hour survey before the Legislature received the annual report and recommendations of the Massachusetts Committee on Aeronautics Monday.

The historians are up in arms over the demolition of the island. Back in August they protested to Mayor Mansfield and to the then Gov. James M. Curley over the proposed plan, to make the island a useful part of the airport, using the high part as fill to join the island with the present airport limits. The historians declared that the island should be preserved as a memorial.

Today's "landing party" sailed from the Northern avenue public wharf. They chugged over to the island in Capt. Fred Esterhill's Riverbank II and then made their tour of inspection. This, it was explained at the society's office later, was "to see if there was enough to warrant preserving it."

In the group were Capt. Thomas G. Frothingham, historian and chairman of the committee; George F. Marlow, William Roger Greeley, Andrew H. Hepburn and John Perkins Brown. They will report officially on whether the society should take action to bring about the establishment of the island as a permanent memorial.

The reason back of why these Bostonians climbed the granite stairways of the fort, explored the subterranean passages and tunnels and former powder magazines, lies in the record that this island is site of one of the oldest types of American fortresses.

Fort Winthrop was built by Col. Sylvanus Thayer in 1852 and is an exact copy of the type of forts Vauhard built for Louis XIV. It dominates the 70-acre island. Military experts have declared the fortification without peer for the period during which it was built. It has been described in detail by Edward Rowe Snow, author of a volume on the islands of Boston harbor and another member of today's landing party.

Hundreds of persons visit the island daily in the summer as a place for outings.

Federal Theater Director Arrives

Jon B. Mack of Manchester, N. H., took over his new duties as State Director of the Federal Theater today, at the office at 25 Huntington avenue. He succeeds Leonard F. Gallagher, who recently resigned to take a private position in New York city.

Mr. Mack will continue his previous work as head of the drama project in New Hampshire, making Boston his headquarters, but visiting New Hampshire for one day each week.

Until he becomes thoroughly conversant with the situation here he contemplates making no changes, he said today.

Thomas to Speak At Three Meetings

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President in the recent election, has three engagements in Boston tomorrow. At 3 o'clock he will speak at the Old South Forum. At 6 p. m. he will be the guest at a testimonial supper given by the Socialist party of Massachusetts and the Young People's Socialist League of Boston, at the 20th Century Club.

His evening engagement will take him back to the Old South Meeting House, where he will share the platform with Joseph Curran, East coast strike leader, and Powers Hapgood, recently elected secretary of the New England division of John L. Lewis's C. I. O. They will speak on the seamen's strike.

Housing Raises School Problems

How to provide school facilities for the 1000 or more children of the 743 families who will be installed in South Boston Federal housing project apartments next August is already a major problem on the Boston school department program. A similar question is raised in Cambridge where another federal housing project is under construction.

Both projects will be completed in August, a month before schools open in the two cities, providing homes for approximately 1500 families. Only a small percentage of the 2500 applications received for housing in South Boston are from residents of that district, Patrick T. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools, said today.

A large number of applications have been received from New England states and points outside New England, he continued. With a capacity of 743 families, and an estimate of at least one and probably two children to each family, the total number of new pupils which will be added to South Boston school rolls will easily exceed 1000, he estimated.

Redistricting doubtlessly will be necessary, Mr. Campbell declared. There is only one high school in South Boston, he pointed out, and elementary schools in the district are already filled to capacity. One school in Dorchester, he said, may be able to absorb part of the overflow.

In Cambridge, school officials are equally affected by the prospective increase in residents and school children. Redistricting will probably be the solution here, too, M. E. Fitzgerald, superintendent of schools, said.

British Trade Leader Coming

Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade of Scotland, member of the British Cabinet and son of Lord Runciman who heads the Anchor Line, is a passenger aboard the Caledonia, due here tomorrow from Glasgow, Belfast and Londonderry. She is one of six deep-water liners in the week-end marine parade at Boston.

Boston shipping circles believe Mr. Runciman will visit Washington to advance the cause of a proposed reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom.

Aboard the Caledonia are 145 passengers and more than 800 tons of Boston cargo, the discharge of which will keep the vessel in this port about eight hours, before continuing to New York.

Week-end arrivals are: Lady Drake of the Canadian National Steamships fleet, sailing today for Bermuda and the British West Indies; Caledonia; Cunard White Star liner Aurania, sailing for Cobh and Liverpool tomorrow afternoon with 197 passengers; Lady Nelson arriving Monday from the British West Indies and Bermuda; American Export Lines steamer Exeter arriving Monday from the Mediterranean with 24 passengers and a large cargo for Boston; American Merchant Lines steamer American Trader, arriving Monday from London.

Spanish Recruit Activity Reported

Federal investigation of recruiting activities for Spanish Loyalists loomed in Boston today, following disclosures that 150 men—mostly striking seamen—have been signed up for war service in Spain in direct violation of Chapter Two, Section 22, of the Federal Criminal Code.

Working in the greatest secrecy, agents of the Loyalists are said to be attracting as many men to the colors as is possible, chiefly in the vicinity of Atlantic Avenue and Hanover St., where seamen are known to congregate. Reports of similar activity in San Francisco and New York City have already brought the Department of Justice into action in those cities by direc-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Labor Leader Takes Over R.I. State Division

McMahon Is Sworn Into Office After Confirmation by Senate

Changes Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 16—When Thomas F. McMahon was sworn in as Director of the Division of Labor in the office of Gov. Robert E. Quinn at the State House at 10:30 a. m. today it began in the opinion of many local observers, a new era in Rhode Island's industrial history and provided for a new set up, if not a new policy for the United Textile Workers of America of which he has been leader since 1921.

The appointment of Mr. McMahon as successor to L. Metcalfe Walling, who left the city yesterday to become head of a new division of the U. S. Department of Labor in Washington, was confirmed yesterday afternoon by the Senate by a vote of 30 to 5 in another of those topsy-turvy moves that have been noted in meetings of the Rhode Island General Assembly this year.

Shift in Voting

The so-called regular Republicans, 15 of them know to be friendly to the mill interests, had been counted on to disapprove the Governor's recommendation. Instead they approved it, and with 15 Democrats made possible his election to the $6000-a-year position. Members of the Republican coalition who had been counted on to support the Governor's recommendation, opposed McMahon or did not vote.

Although Mr. McMahon assumed the duties of director today he will not take over active charge until Feb. 8, he disclosed in an interview yesterday. In the meantime the affairs of the division will be in charge of Joseph T. Cahir, chief of the public relations department of the division who is also a vice-president of the Rhode Island State branch of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. McMahon is delaying assuming his new duties for reasons of sentiment. It will be 50 years on Feb. 8 since he first signed a union card, and that card made him a member of the Knights of Labor. Thus it will be 50 years to a day when he becomes the first leader of organized labor to ever hold the directorship of a Rhode Island labor department.

Wired Gorman

Shortly after he had been notified of his apointment, Mr. McMahon wired Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the textile workers in New York that he would call within the next 15 days a meeting of the executive council of the for the purpose of formally presenting his resignation as head of the United Textile Workers of America organization he has served since it was founded in Boston in 1901 as an executive board member, then as organizer and vice-president until he was named president with the passing of John Golden in 1921.

According to the U. T. W. constitution, Mr. Gorman will become president and the vice-presidents will each be moved up in rank. Mr. Gorman has been first vice-president of the U. T. W. since 1928, leading the general textile strike of 1934.

"I intend to give up all of my labor union affiliations except that of my own local, but I sure do hate to leave the labor movement," Mr. McMahon said.

Notified Committee

Mr. McMahon also notified the Committee on Industrial Organization of his appointment and presented his resignation as a member of the executive board headed by John L. Lewis.

The election of Mr. McMahon to the directorship of labor was welcomed by the sponsors of the CIO

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

R. I. Labor Chief

Thomas F. McMahon

Who Retires From Presidency of United Textile Workers of America to Become a State Official

Exemption-Filled State Sales Tax Opposed in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 16 (AP)—Frank H. Holley, Maine's tax assessor, told the Maine Grange lecturers today he personally was "opposed to a sales tax shot full of exemptions, because it greatly increases the cost."

"If we must have a sales tax," Mr. Holley said, "let it be one in a low bracket without any exemptions."

Mr. Holley, one of the speakers at the lecturers' two-day conference, said if the Legislature should "declare that neither a sales nor an income tax should be enacted and should decree that governmental services should continue and increase, we might find ourselves obliged to enter into the luxury tax field."

Assessor's Duties

Mr. Holley explained it was not his "job" to advocate any particular type of tax; "rather it is my job to provide whatever information I can as to methods employed by other states in raising revenue, and administer whatever tax laws may be passed by the Legislature."

He cited several methods of taxation adopted by other states to raise additional money, and expressed his belief the Legislature "will give serious consideration to a tax on that type of property which is said by many to be escaping taxation in Maine."

More Services Demanded

"Regardless of how deficiencies may have occurred or regardless of how much the State may be committed to new governmental services," he said, "we must face the fact the people are demanding greater governmental services from time to time.

"And it also should be realized that we must either resist this movement to appropriate governmental money for individual services or find revenue to meet the obligations incurred by many service bills passed in recent years,'" he said.

Earlier in the day an address was given by the Rev. Frederick W. Smith of Waterville, executive secretary of the Christian Civic League of Maine, who declared "arrests for drunken driving are increasing" in Maine, adding, however, that "most communities reporting show a slight decrease in arrests for drunkenness this year as compared with last year."

Drunken Driving Gains

Records in the Secretary of State's department, he said, showed "a 120 per cent increase in convictions for drunken driving since repeal."

After suggesting that the lecturers

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

License Plan For 'Bookies' Strikes Fire

Commission Proposal Hit by Opponents as Vicious Legislation

Attack Is General

Ten Per Cent Tax on Wagers Held Full of Dangers That Cannot Be Foreseen

Legalization of horse race "bookies" and ::number pool" operators, as proposed by the special recess commission on taxation and public expenditures, was vigorously opposed today as vicious legislation designed to increase gambling and as a definite threat to legitimate business.

The opposition thundered from legislators, businessmen, clergymen and others who contend the present limited legalized gambling at race tracks has already injured the financial and moral structure of Massachusetts and that legalization of "bookies" would inflict further injuries.

Report Issued

The commission's report was issued last night, with eight of the 14 members signing the majority report. The "bookie" and "number pool" operator licensing proposal was the most startling of its recommendations. Under it "bookies," those men who operate illegal gambling dens in various parts of Massachusetts, would be licensed at $1000 each.

The commission report in part said:

"Satisfied that, although illegal, there exist throughout the Commonwealth in nearly every community places where bets on horse racing and on number and other pools may be made, the commission is of the opinion that no harm would result from the licensing of such establishments with a sizeable fee paid into the treasury of the Commonwealth by such operators or commissioners."

Definite Harm

But the opposition saw definite harm in the proposal, despite the possibility of added revenue to the Commonwealth through the $1000 fee and the proposed 10 per cent tax on all wagers made through "bookies" and "number pool" operators.

Daniel Bloomfield, secretary of the Boston Retail Trade Board, declared "that type of legislation is full of dangers which cannot be foreseen. It stimulates gambling among those persons who cannot afford to bet any amount of money."

Business Injury

Mr. Bloomfield reported a general feeling among merchants that gambling has been destructive of business and morale, and therefore he believed they would oppose the "bookie" proposal because it would bring legalized gambling onto practically every business community.

From the Rev. John Shade Franklin of Newton, chairman of the trustees of the Puritan League, which waged an unsuccessful contest for repeal of legalized betting, came opposition along a different line.

"The state," he said, "should protect the people from the known evils of gambling rather than make it easier for gamblers to operate."

Harmful Effects

While Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, would issue no official statement as chamber president, he indicated his personal opposition to the commission proposal because of its harmful effects upon business in general.

Mr. Wadsworth indicated the proposal would be submitted to the chamber's official staff for a vote later in the month. Mr. Bloomfield also said the "bookie" measure would be studied closely by the Retail Trade Board for possible legislative opposition.

In Legislature

In the Legislature itself, opposition was already crystallizing, with Senators Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington and Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose outspoken in their opposition to extension of legalized gambling.

Senator Cotton contended legalization of "bookies" and number pool operators would not eliminate the evil of illegal gambling. For every legal bookie there would be at least one or two illegal gambling dens in operation.

Increase Evil

The only effect of the proposal would be to increase the gambling evil by providing more opportunity for citizens to wager money, the Lexington Senator believes, adding, "there is already too much inducement for gambling.

Furthermore, Senator Cotton viewed the licensing system as almost impossible to police, inasmuch as state officials would have to watch the operation of each "den" to make certain the state was not being cheated.

New Bedford Council Deadlocked 11 Days

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 16 (AP)—Still deadlocked in an 11-day effort to elect a president, New Bedford's City Council prepared today for another night-long session tonight, but there were no signs the tie would be broken.

While city bills and pay rolls have waited, the Council has remained divided, 12 to 12, one group for Councilor William Peck, the other for Councilor John D. Pratt.

Mayor Leo E. J. Carney, whose supporters favor Mr. Peck, called the Council to another session, after a prolonged session last night, but reached no verdict.

Convict in Prison Editorial Urges Law to Ban Lurid 'Crime Magazine'

From behind the bars of Charlestown State Prison, a gray, gloomy pile which has housed convicts since the days of the Napoleonic campaigns, has come a protest demanding legislation to curb thrill-writers of cheap "crime magazines" from leading imaginative, unstable youth astray.

The protestant is one who speaks from experience and is himself paying for transgression of the law. In an ananymous editorial in The Mentor, the prisoners' magazine, he takes exception to a syndicated feature appearing in eastern newspapers which gives detailed instruction on six different methods by which to crack a safe.

Crime Fiction Assailed

Writers of imaginative and deceiving stories who paint lurid and intriguing pictures of gangster careers are taken to task by the editorial contributor who simply knows that many of his companions are where they are simply because they were led by similar articles into commission of crimes.

He mentions pitiful cases of young men, serving long sentences behind prison bars, some of them facing execution, because they were guided by "thrill" stories in certain newspapers and magazines.

"Thrill writers care little about the effect their prolific pens wrought in the lives of their thrill-starved young readers," he writes. "Their interest lies in the commercial value of their pennings, not in the psychological effect upon youthful minds. Literature of this type seriously affects the minds of our youth.

"We have laws restricting the sale of obscene literature, because of the moral corruption it is supposed to instigate. Then, why not restrict the publishing and sale of all material that is detrimental to the morals and welfare of the nation's youth?

"When some constructive step is taken in this direction, there will be fewer pitiful cases such as the many youths who have taken a wrong step in life because of 'thrill' stories, and who are now in prisons and before the bars of justice."

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"Reflected Glory," comedy by George Kelly, starring Tallulah Bankhead. 8:30

PLYMOUTH—"Fulton of Oak Falls," comedy by Parker Fennelly, staged by Sam Forrest, starring George M. Cohan. 8:30.

COLONIAL—"Pride and Prejudice," dramatization of Jane Austen's novel, presented by Max Gordon. Fourth of the Theater Guild and American Theater subscription plays. Featuring Muriel Kirkland, Molly Pearson, and others. 8:30.

Movies

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—Co-starring Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur in "The Plainsman." Fenway: 12, 3:12, 6:35, 9:35. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:06, 3:15, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Easy to Take," with John Howard and Marsha Hunt. Fenway: 2, 5:12, 8:25. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2:00, 5:15, 8:25.

METROPOLITAN — "One in a Million," starring Sonja Henie. 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 4:50, 7:40, 10:25. Stage: Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians, assisted by Poley McClintock, Rosemary and Priscilla Lane and others.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Pennies From Heaven," starring Bing Crosby. Orpheum: 10:25 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:30, 7:30, 10:25. Also "More Than a Secretary," co-starring Jean Arthur and George Brent. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:05.

BOSTON — "The Luckiest Girl in the World," featuring Jane Wyatt and Louis Hayward. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:40, 7:40, 10:30. Stage: Sally Rand, heading "Vogues and Vanities," revue, assisted by Benny Fields, Hall Sherman, Steve Evans and others.

UPTOWN—"The Man I Marry," with Michael Whalen, Doris Nolan and "Skeets" Gallagher. 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Also "Adventure in Manhattan," featuring Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Reginald Owen and others. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10.

TREMONT — Sylvia Sidney and Spencer Tracy in "Fury." 9, 11:53 a. m., 3:12, 6:33, 9:53. Also "The Night Is Young," with Ramon Novarro and Evelyn Laye. 10:33 a. m., 1:36, 4:36, 8:16.

Radio Programs

On Page 10

UNIVERSITY — "Without Orders." 1:40, 4:55, 8:10. Also "Reunion," featuring the Dionne Quintuplets 3:05, 6:20, 9:35.

MODERN—"College Holiday," with Jack Benny and Martha Raye, 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Charlie Chan at the Opera," featuring Warner Oland. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

MEMORIAL—"Three Smart Girls," featuring Deanna Durbin. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 5:50, 7:51, 9:56.

EXETER—"Women Are Trouble," featuring Stuart Erwin and Florence Rice. 2:45, 5:35, 8:25. Also "Thank You, Mr. Jeeves," with Arthur Treacher and Virginia Field. 4, 6:45, 9:35.

FINE ARTS — "The Ski Chase," with Hannes Schneider. 1:50, 3:45, 5:40, 7:40, 9:30. Also Mickey Mouse show every morning except Sunday, 10, 11 and 12.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"How to Be a Detective." "Colorful Cairo." "Violets in Spring." Emil Coleman and his orchestra. "Voice of Experience." latest newsreels and other shorts.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"East Meets West," with George Arliss. 3:50, 6:55, 10. "Spain in Revolt." 2:15, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Can This Be Dixie?" with Jane Withers, Slim Summerville and others. 1, 5, 8:05.

Music

STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS—Choral Society presents eleventh annual concert, George Sawyer Dunham, conductor. Early and modern choral music by 50 voices. Feature: A Rococo romance, "In Normandy," by A. Walter Kramer. Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8:30.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dimitri Mitropoulos, guest conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

HOTEL VENDOME—Concert by the Boston Flute Players' Club. 3:30.

JORDAN HALL—Recital by Siroon Mangurian, contralto. 3.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY (Lecture Hall)—Chamber concert. Marjorie Alexandra Cook, mezzo-soprano; Jane Leland Clarke, composer and accompanist; Morley Lush, pianist, and John Blackwood, violinist. 3:30.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Colonial Portraits" gallery talk by Mrs. Tanner. Also "Tapestries" gallery talk by Mrs. Sayward. 3:30.

OLD SOUTH MEETINGHOUSE FORUM—Norman Thomas on "Do We Face Fascism in America?" Music. 3:30.

ISABELLA STEWART GARDNER MUSEUM—Recital by Yves Chardon, violoncellist; Eugene Conley, tenor; Reginald Boardman, accompanist. Fenway Court, 2.

FORD HALL FORUM—Dorothea Brande on "Wake Up and Live!" Music. 7:45.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Edith Sinnett on "A Summer Trip Through Brittany, Switzerland, Germany and Norway." Illustrated. 46 Beacon Street. 8.

Monday

HOTEL LENOX—Interpretations of Current Events and International Relations by Dr. Roland H. Sharp, staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor. How to Read a Newspaper. Aids in Keeping up with the March of World Events. First in second series of eight lectures. 5:15.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICAN PEN WOMEN—Boston branch meeting. Leah Ostbarin on "Indian Expression in Verse and Prose." Home of Miss Clara E. Sears. 2:30.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—Gardiner Campbell on "The Ridgepole of New England." Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

Harvard Starts Job Hunting For Men of Graduating Class

Harvard's alumni and senior placement service, newly organized under the university's direct control, has begun mobilization of the class of 1937 for job hunting. It has sent invitations to all fourth year men to take part in a design for putting graduates to work quickly after commencement.

Last year the university, acting under proposals of James B. Conant, the president, took in hand the Alumni Placement Service, ran graduate organizations and revamped it, to give seniors individual assistance in seeking positions. The scheme has been co-ordinated with student employment and scholarship records, under the direction of George F. Plimpton '14, who has completed a year in the post of associate dean in charge of the combined services.

Permanently Placed

Last spring, nearly 100 men obtained permanent positions, Dean Plimpton reports. This is considerably more than under earlier methods.

The senior employment drive this year will include early personal interviews with the students, lining up their interests and capabilities, and organizing field trips to industrial plants, to give the men a first-hand glimpse of what is in store for them. Since applicants are universally required to submit photographs, the university has set up a bureau where they may have their "employment" pictures taken free of charge.

In addition, the university assumes responsibility for the New York city office of the Alumni Placement Service, operated in the Harvard Club there.

Finally, liaison between students and industrial scouts, career guidance, and interviews with employers have been more systematically attended to.

Explaining this activity on Harvard's part, Mr Conant said:

"More and more colleges have realized that there was a real obligation to aid the members of the graduating class to obtain suitable positions in the business world. . . . In the course of time, we expect to have an organization which will be of assistance to the student throughout his college course and help him to see the relation between his summer employment and his part-time work in college, and the ultimate position he hopes to obtain in the outside world."

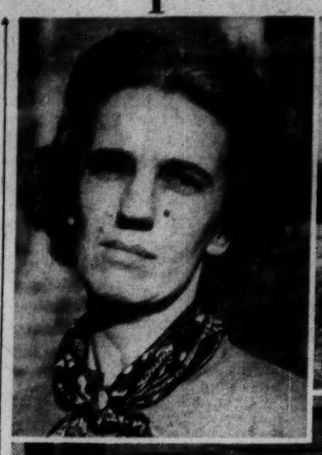
College and Graduate School

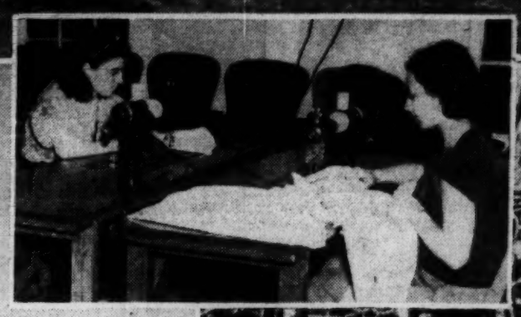
Harvard's employment services handle the applications of over 2500 students and graduates annually. More than 1800 students in the college and graduate schools have applied for work with the student employment office this year. In addition, the Alumni Placement Service continues to handle the applications of 250 seniors and 500 alumni each year.

On the average, 60 per cent of the students applying are helped through the employment office, which serves as a clearing house for work outside and inside the university. Today, the university pays out nearly $120,000 a year to students for work in various departments.

Girls Prepared for Future Jobs at Rhode Island Camp Under NYA

Unemployed young women find recreation and education at Betsy Williams country residence for brief term—State in part reimbursed through its work projects—Youth taught to help itself and to enjoy itself meanwhile





By a Staff Photographer

NYA Camp for Girls at Chepachet, R. I.

Upper, Left to Right—Miss Marjorie A. Stone, Camp Director; Camp in General View; Ralph G. Winterbottom, State Director, NYA. Center—Girls Working on Curtains. Lower, Left to Right—Class Conducted by Miss Ruth Albertson; Game of Volley-Ball; At Leisure on the Bridge Near Camp

"Boys in national CCC camps all over the country are being benefited by cutting down trees and building roads; but what can such camps do for girls?" was a question asked Miss Marjorie A. Stone, director of the CCC camp for unemployed girls at Chepachet, R. I., on visitors' day. Critics or doubters of the value of the National Youth Administration work, of which this girls' camp is a part, would swallow their words, could they see the smiles on the eager faces of these 60 jobless girls from the jewelry-making centers of Rhode Island and from certain areas in Massachusetts, as they busied themselves learning how to employ leisure, and preparing themselves to be better at their business tasks afterward.

Joy in this chance to develop their mastery of house maintenance, cooking and nursing, their knowledge of English and their social skill, pleasure in the project designed for them by the State, and interests in the recreational possibilities opened up to them by the Betsy Williams Country Residence, as the camp is called, was volubly expressed by the girls. Although barely a week had gone by since they left the city, they seemed accustomed both to the rigors and to the delights of country life.

It was a balmy afternoon, and classes were over for the day in the study hall and library. An after-dinner rest was in order, preparatory to an hour of outdoor exercise and a hot dog roast in the open-air fireplace.

Training Camp Leaders

For the object of the camp is not only to improve the working abilities and leisure occupations of these 18- to 25-year-old girls, so that they can be better citizens when they return home; it is also to show them how to enjoy themselves in healthful ways and thus defeat the forces of discouragement. Volley ball, hiking, ping-pong—and when the season favors—skiing, skating and coasting are encouraged, as well as dancing, dramatics, woodworking and other handicrafts indoors. Girls will be told of recreational centers in their home towns so that they can go on with these activities later, perhaps acting as leaders in recreational work of the National Youth Administration in other parts of the State.

Tasks

Living is based on mutual aid; accordingly, the girls help one another about the camp, sharing in the housework, making warm snow suits for themselves, hemming bright cambric curtains for the windows. They spend three quarters of an hour a day at camp maintenance, and two hours at things useful somewhere in the outside world, like making hospital supplies or sewing together books in Braille for the blind. This is their work project. It gives them the satisfaction of doing something well for the benefit of someone else, and yet fits in with the stipulation of the state authorities that it must be something of marketable value not interfering with ordinary industry. Besides partially reimbursing the State in this manner for her board and lodging, each girl will earn enough to have $5 a month spending money.

Understanding Industrial Age

Getting the youth of the country to help itself and have a good time doing it, is the most inspiring form of social service the Government has attempted yet, according to Ralph G. Winterbottom, state director of the National Youth Administration, who happened to be nailing up shelves in the kitchen when the Monitor reporter arrived at Betsy Williams. As he measured and hammered, he said the girls all come from families certified by recognized social agencies as being in need. One of the educational opportunities offered them is a three-hour-a-week course on the economic situation, a social science training designed to make them see themselves against a larger background, to show them how the coming of machinery has influenced the world, and to devise ways for them to adjust themselves to the complexity of modern industrial living.

An ideal place to do this, the CCC camp consists of 47 acres of land outside the village of Chepachet, and four comfortable, oil-heated buildings—yellow frame houses set among lilac bushes and old trees. Rustic signs appear over the doors; birch railings extend along the paths. The building at the right of the entrance is designated: "Hike and Bike Lodge." In this are the offices of the camp administration and a dormitory for 25 girls, six or so to a room. Each is supplied with an army cot, four olive-drab blankets, and a wooden chest for belongings. Modern shower baths, white toilet fixtures and electric lighting throughout seem to prove that when Uncle Sam goes to the country he can arrange matters comfortably for everybody.

The second building is dormitory and library, where discussions and debates on social topics take place and where books are borrowed. Beyond this stands the main center for the group's activities. On the lower floor is the kitchen and dining room; on the second, class rooms and recreation rooms, with sewing machines and typewriters.

In this building meals are provided at long tables covered with yellow oilcloth to match the yellow cambric at the windows. Girls who wish to become waitresses or hotel workers help cook and serve under the direction of the chef and Miss Mabel O'Reilly, camp dietitian. In the first week girls have gained from two to six pounds, through the camp routine of good food, plenty of sleep and outdoor exercise. Their daily program is as follows:

Hours

7 a.m.—Rising.
7:30-8—Breakfast.
8-8:15—Assembly.
8:15-9—House maintenance.
9-11 —Work project (from Providence WPA).
11-12 —Handicraft workshop and classes.
1-2 —Rest.
2-3 —Outdoor recreation.
3-5 —Classes.
5-5:45—Free.
5:45 —Supper.
7-9:30—Workshop and recreation.
10 —Retire.

Under Miss Ella May Emerson, the workshop director, the girls are guided into the sort of arts and crafts work that they are best fitted for. In some cases, education and preparation are necessary before they can do the work that attracts them.

Most of them, Miss Emerson said, are very ambitious.

Dances

Around tables in the comfortable living rooms of each house they gather and discuss how they are going to go on with their education when they go home, and they get answers to questions which have bothered them. How to get along with people at work and at play, is one of the useful things they learn through co-operation in camp activities.

The part co-operation plays in holding a job is becoming increasingly clear through this group experience, according to the camp director, Miss Stone. Classes are informal, teachers are friendly and motherly, everything is done to prevent homesickness from interfering with progress. To this end also are planned the weekly dances with boys from a near-by CCC camp. For an hour before these begin, both girls and boys who don't know how to dance have an opportunity to learn. Special movies are sent out from Providence to replace the Saturday night movie "date" at home.

If by any chance a girl is not happy, she is not forced to stay until the end of her enrollment, for other girls are eager and waiting to have the advantages of the place.

Other girls' CCC camps in New England are opening. About eight exist in the West. It is hoped to have 50 in all. The next is a tri-state camp at North Haverhill, N. H., which will have 60 girls from that state, 30 from Maine and 30 from Vermont. Twelve girls from Boston, Everett, Allston, Waltham and Carlisle who are at Chepachet are the only Massachusetts girls to have gone to CCC camps so far.

Mayor Approves Re-election Bill Candidate or Not

Although granting that nothing would please him more, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield told Gov. Charles F. Hurley last evening that he probably will not be a candidate in the fall election to succeed himself, even though a bill now on file would permit this if passed by the Legislature.

The bill amending the city charter to allow a Mayor of Boston to succeed himself was filed yesterday at the State House by Representative P. Gilbert Sullivan of Boston, on petition of Henry J. Dixon of Dorchester.

"Run-off" Primary

"Whether I am a candidate again or not," said the Mayor, "I think the bill is sound. A Mayor ought to be permitted to run for a second term. If the people of the city don't want him, they can and will defeat him."

A run-off primary for the Mayor of Boston should also be established by the Legislature, he said. No bill to provide this has yet been filed.

As he sat down with Governor Hurley in the executive offices last night, Mayor Mansfield declared:

"This is the first time in the last two years that the Mayor of Boston has been sitting smiling with the Governor!"

As to any possibility that he will be a candidate, the Mayor told the Governor:

"Nothing would please me more than to run again, but I am inclined to believe that I will not seek the office again, even if the law should allow me to do so."

"Same Street"

Another visitor at the State House last night was former Gov. Joseph B. Ely. His visit was entirely private. As he left the executive office, the former Governor told reporters:

"I just wanted to find out if we were on the same street."

"Yes, and on the same side of the street," Governor Hurley replied.

These meetings, which provoked unusual interest, brought to a close an active day at the State House.

Quabbin

Some 800 men employed at the Quabbin Reservoir in Enfield on clearance work were given a week's advance notice of dismissal by the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, a move to conform, it was said, with Governor Hurley's demand that all state departments get rid of superfluous employees without delay.

Land Taking

Despite the protest of Executive Councilor Daniel H. Coakley, the Council yesterday adopted an order requiring heads of state departments to submit details of proposed land takings before they are formally approved.

Councilor Coakley questioned the right of the Council to take such action, and suggested an opinion be sought from the attorney general. Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly insisted that the order should be adopted without delay, as a safeguard of the public treasury. This order was adopted, it was said, because of recent criticisms surrounding land-taking in the Quabbin Reservoir project.

Behind the Microphone

A picture of Washington with advice for prospective visitors to the inauguration on Jan. 20 as preliminaries, and complete coverage of the inauguration and the events surrounding it, will be radiocast by the National Broadcasting Company. The other major networks will practically duplicate NBC's schedule.

NBC, beginning Monday, has scheduled the following features bearing directly on the inaugural: special program for children by John Erskine, author, with an explanation of the reason for the change from March 4 to Jan. 20, Blue network, 4:30 p. m.; addresses by Major Ernest Brown, superintendent of Washington police, and members of hospitality committees, giving advice to those who plan to visit Washington, Red network, 6:20 p. m., and a talk by Dorothy Thompson on what Presidents' wives have done at previous inaugurals, Blue network, 7:15 p. m.

For Tuesday, Jan. 19, NBC has the following inaugural features: presentation of mule, Democratic mascot, to Postmaster General James A. Farley, Blue network, 12:05 p. m.; relay from inauguration information booth at Union Station, Blue network, 4:45 p. m.; newspaper men's interviews, Blue network, 6:05 p. m.; comparison by Hendrik Willem Van Loon of presidential inaugurations and coronations of foreign rulers, Red network, 6:35 p. m.; "night-before" tour of various spots in Washington where incoming visitors arrive, Red network, 7:30 p. m.; address by Postmaster General Farley before Electoral College, Blue network, 10:30 p. m.; "oddities" visitor interviews, Red network, 10:45 p. m.; and NBC coverage story by John B. Kennedy, Blue network, 11:05 p. m.

Wednesday, inauguration day, will begin with a roll call of all NBC facilities, Red and Blue networks, 8:30 a. m.; 11:30 a. m. to 3 p. m., both NBC networks, to cover President Roosevelt's departure from White House, administration of oath by Chief Justice Hughes, inaugural address of President Roosevelt, administration of oath and inaugural address of Vice-President Garner and inaugural parade. At 9 p. m., over the Blue network, will come the inaugural concert with Metropolitan Opera stars as soloists with symphony orchestra.

* * *

Nosing out of the concert hall in favor of the radio as the best spot for the premieres of new musical works was a trend observed by Alfred Wallenstein, conductor on the Mutual Broadcasting System, and musical director of WOR, its key station.

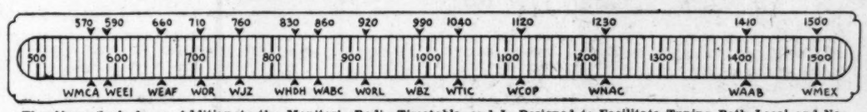
An average of twenty new compositions, Mr. Wallenstein said, are submitted to him each week by well-known composers. Mr. Wallenstein, who was formerly a member of the Board of Directors of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society, believed this to be in excess of the normal number of compositions received by leading orchestral associations in the city.

"I believe that composers are being encouraged to work," Mr. Wallenstein said, "by these radio possibilities. I examined more than three hundred scores last year, many excellent, others showing great signs of progress, and the number is increasing all the time."

Among composers who regularly submit their new music to radio, Mr. Wallenstein listed Robert Braine, Rudolf Forst, Arcady Dubensky, Maganini, and George Steiner.

"Many composers," he continued "with a mind to the exigencies of radio, are composing shorter works. Mr. Forst recently showed me an excellent 'Symphony Brevis'—time 20 minutes. Most compositions range from 10 to 20 minutes."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	**Metropolitan Opera: Wagner's**	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sports reports; records
5:15	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	**"Die Walkure"**	"Second Hand Piano Scheme"	Sports reports; records
5:30	"Drama of the Skies"	NBC String Quartet;	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten:	Sports reports; records
5:45	Eton Boys, quartet	Southernaires: quartet	children's program	Sports reports; records
6:00	News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15	Al Roth's Orchestra	"Concert Hall"	"Listen to Alice": soloist	Dinner concert
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup": recording	Dinner concert
6:45	Saturday Night Swing Club	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	Sport reports
7:00	Piano Club program	Message of Israel: address and	Jimmy Kemper, songs	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Ma and Pa": sketch	organ recital	Hampton Institute Singers	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:30	Band concert, Edward d'Anna, conductor; legend	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Gene Slate's Job Problems," dramatic sketch	"Symphonietta": recording Don Bestor's Orchestra
7:45		Uncle Jim's Question Bee		
8:00	**"Modern Masters": Serge**	**Ed Wynn; Evelyn Laye; Don**	**Saturday Night Party: Roland**	Variety program, with Ed
8:15	**Prokofieff, pianist**	**Voorhees's Orchestra**	**Young; Efrem Zimbalist;**	Fitzgerald; soloists; orch.
8:30	**Columbia Workshop, dra-**	Meredith Willson's Orchestra	**Ethel Merman; Tom Howard; orchestra**	Variety program, with Ed
8:45	**matic sketch**	Meredith Willson's Orchestra		Fitzgerald; soloists; orch.
9:00	**Floyd Gibbons; talk; soloist;**	National Barn Dance; "Smilin'	**"Snow Village" sketch**	Hudson-De Lange Orchestra
9:15	**Edith Lovand; orchestra**	Ed"; Henry Burr; vocal trio;	**"Snow Village" sketch**	**Chicago Symphony Orchestra**
9:30	World Theater of the Air	Hot Shots; male trio; Uncle	**"Chateau": Joe Cook; Sonja**	**Chicago Symphony Orchestra**
9:45	World Theater of the Air	Ezra	**Henie; Cornelia Otis Skin-**	**Chicago Symphony Orchestra**
10:00	"Your Hit Parade": soloists;	**Talk, Thomas G. Plant**	**ner; Giovanni Martinelli;**	**Chicago Symphony Orchestra**
10:15	popular orchestra	Popular varieties	**soloists; orchestra**	**Chicago Symphony Orchestra**
10:30	"Fiesta": Lud Gluskin and	Explorers' Club: speakers	**Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah**	**Chicago Symphony Orchestra**
10:45	his orchestra	Explorers' Club: speakers	**Plantation: music**	**Chicago Symphony Orchestra**
11:00	Rideout's forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Chicago Symphony Orchestra
11:15	Benny Goodman's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc." sketch	Jack Eaves's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra
11:30	Red Nichols's Orchestra	Rita Rio and her orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra
11:45	Red Nichols's Orchestra	Rita Rio and her orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

4:30 p. m.—WIXAL (6.04mc), Christian Science studio program; address, readings and music.

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Old South Church service	"Moscow Sleigh Bells"; Kiriloff's Russian ensemble	Clotilda Zappala, soprano; Francis Cronin, organ	Colonial News Service
12:15	Hawaiian orchestra	**Radio City opera: second act,**	Donald Van Wart, pianist	Cadle Tabernacle Choir
12:30	Salt Lake City choir and	**"Die Walkure"**	Yankee News Service	Italian string orchestra and
12:45	organ recital			vocal soloists
1:00	"Salute" program	**Radio City opera: second act,**	Question Box: talk; music	Lutheran Hour: talk; music
1:15	Long-range weather forecast	**"Die Walkure"**	Question Box: talk; music	Lutheran Hour: talk; music
1:30	Ray Rakov's Orchestra; so-	"Our Neighbors": informal	Melody Matinee: soloists;	"Music in Many Moods":
1:45	loists; vocal groups	home interviews	quartet; orchestra	Italian soloists; orchestra
2:00	**"Music of the Theater":**	**Magic Key: George Copland;**	"Beneath the Surface": talk;	"Little Theater of Music"
2:15	**Howard Barlow's Orchestra**	**Rene Maison; Philadelphia**	Lands, Trio and White	Skeeter Palmer's Orchestra
2:30	**and vocal soloists**	**Orchestra, Charles O'Con-**	"Thatcher Colt Mysteries":	"Men of Destiny": sketch
2:45	LaPrade travelogue; organ	**nell, conductor**	dramatic sketch	"Men of Destiny": sketch
3:00	**New York Philharmonic-**	"Captain Diamond": sketch	**Metropolitan Opera Auditions:**	Silver Jubilee: soloists; con-
3:15	**Symphony Orchestra, Igor**	"Captain Diamond": sketch	**soloists; orchestra**	cert-dance orchestras
3:30	**Stravinsky, conductor;**	Dorothy Dreslin, soprano	"Grand Hotel": sketch	Italian Theater: comment;
3:45	**Beveridge Webster, piano**	Franklin anniversary	"Grand Hotel": sketch	drama and music
4:00	**soloist; commentator**	Talk, Dr. Harry Emerson	Adrian O'Brien: organ	Walter Smith's Band
4:15	**New York Philharmonic-**	Foadick; male quartet	"Concert Miniatures"	Walter Smith's Band
4:30	**Symphony Orchestra, Igor**	"Sunday Players": sketch	"Musical Camera": Willie	Vocal-instrumental recital
4:45	**Stravinsky, conductor**	"Sunday Players": sketch	Morris; orchestra	"Sunday Serenade"
5:00	"Your Unseen Friend":	**"We, the People": informal**	Marion Talley, soprano; Josef	Colonial Playhouse presents
5:15	dramatization and music	**discussions; orchestra**	Koestner's Orchestra	play, "Little Trump"
5:30	Guy Lombardo and his Royal	Col. Stoopnagle and Budd;	"Smiling Ed" McConnell;	Colonial Playhouse presents
5:45	Canadians; soloist	Don Voorhees's Orchestra	organ; chorus; orchestra	play, "Little Trump"
6:00	Joe Penner, comedian; Gene	Evening Journal; reports	Arnold Johnson's Orchestra;	"Symphonic Hour": recorded
6:15	Austin; orchestra	"Moonlight Serenaders"	Ray Knight's Cuckoos	classical concert
6:30	Rubinoff's Orchestra; Vir-	"Moments You Never Forget"	Yankee News Service	"Symphonic Hour": recorded
6:45	ginia Rea; Jan Peerce	"Moments You Never Forget"	Variety program	classical concert
7:00	News; Frances Kessler,	Helen Traubel, soprano; con-	**Jack Benny; Kenny Baker;**	Colonial News Service
7:15	violinist	cert orchestra	**Phil Harris's Orchestra**	**"Classics of the Keyboard"**
7:30	**Phil Baker's Show; soloists;**	Robert Ripley; features; Har-	Fireside Recital: vocalists	"The Listener Speaks": talks
7:45	**Oscar Bradley's Orchestra**	riet Hilliard; orchestra	"Sunset Dreams": vocalist	by listeners
8:00	**Nelson Eddy; Nadine Conner;**	Musical Comedy Revue; H.	"Do You Want to Be an	"Music for Today": Morton
8:15	**Pasternack Orchestra**	Leopold Spitalny's Orchestra	Actor?": amateur theatricals	Gould; vocalist
8:30	**Eddie Cantor; Parkyakakas;**	"Dreams of Long Ago": song	"Do You Want to Be an	"Jewels of the Madonna": so-
8:45	**soloists; orchestra**	dramatizations	Actor?": amateur theatricals	loists; concert orchestra
9:00	**Sunday Evening Hour: John**	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round:	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
9:15	**Charles Thomas, baritone;**	Shep Fields's Orchestra; so-	soloists; trio; orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
9:30	**symphony orchestra, Victor**	loist; comedy trio	**American Album of Familiar**	Don Bestor's Orchestra
9:45	**Kolar, conductor**	Edwin C. Hill, comment; Harry	**Music: soloists; orchestra**	Don Bestor's Orchestra
10:00	"Community Sing": Milton	Sosnik's Orchestra	Symphony Orchestra, Erno	"Melodies from the Skies":
10:15	Berle; Wendell Hall; Jones	"Nocturnal Singers"	Rapee, conductor; Kerstin	soloists; choral group; con-
10:30	and Hare	"Romance of '76": American	Thorborg, Swedish contralto;	cert orchestra
10:45	**Kaltenborn Commenta**	Revolution drama	speaker	Cab Calloway's Orchestra

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air": guest soloists; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: soloists; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," from Monitor studio.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), United States Navy Band concert.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Phil Spitalny's girls' orchestra and soloists.

4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Follow the Moon," serial drama.

4:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Inaugurations": dramatization of outstanding inaugurals of past.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), "First Ladies at Inaugurations," talk by Dorothy Thompson.

7:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), John Herrick, baritone; Hazel Glenn, soprano.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Fibber McGee and Molly"; Ted Weems and his orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Helen Hayes in "Bambi"; Mark Warnow's Orch.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Horace Heidt's Brigadiers: soloists; orch.

8:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Richard Crooks, tenor; soloist; chorus; Alfred Wallenstein, guest conductor.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Sweetest Love Songs Ever Sung": Frank Munn, tenor; Natalie Bodanya, soprano; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Bishop and the Gargoyle": dramatic sketch.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Radio Theater: Edward G. Robinson in "The Criminal Code."

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing": sketch.

9:30 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Rendezvous": symphonic and choral music; soloists; orchestra.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jack Pearl, comedian; Morton Bowe, tenor; Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Richard Himber and his orchestra; guest soloist.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lullaby Lady; Doring Trio; male quartet; concert orchestra.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Good Times Society": all-Negro variety program.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "What Do You Think?": "Should Congress Be Given Power to Override the Supreme Court?"

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Forum: speaker from Washington, D. C.

12:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Magnolia Blossoms": Fisk Jubilee Singers, Negro choir.

'The Monitor Views the News'

1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Exercise and Play
YMCA
316 Huntington Ave.
BOSTON

DIAMONDS
There can be no finer gift than a beautiful diamond in a platinum or yellow gold setting. See the new fascinating designs.
from $100 up
The E.B. Horn Co
429 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON
Jewelers for 97 Years

If You Wish
You may store your furs with us while you are on your Southern trip. Just call HANcock 8800.

All of Our Fur Coats
are now greatly REDUCED
for clearance
Fur Salon — Third Floor
C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
BOSTON
Give Your Furs the Prestige of This Name

Get to know us better!
Our real Hand Work has been pleasing you for years — now become acquainted with our other equally desirable branches.
SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
in BROOKLINE at EIGHT FLORA STREET
call Beacon 1790

for a delightful lunch or dinner
go to the
Cafe Minerva
214 Huntington Ave., Boston
Opp. The Mother Church

Here you will find good food in excellent variety, served in an atmosphere of elegance and refinement. In the cafe, Luncheon 50c up, Dinner 60c up; Sunday Specials 75c and $1. Daily specials in the cozy Minerva Cafeteria from 25c up.
Minerva Cafeteria
"The Best of Its Kind"
Music and dancing in the Cafe from 6 p. m.

Salary of $15,000 or Over Paid To More Than 1100 Bay Staters

Salary and other compensation of more than $15,000 each was received by more than 1100 persons from Massachusetts firms in 1935, according to the last section of an alphabetical list made public today. The list was submitted as a Treasury Department report to Congress in accordance with the provisions of the 1934 Revenue Act.

Boston firms alone paid salaries and other forms of compensation in excess of $15,000 each to some 600 persons, according to the report.

Highest Salary

The highest salary listed in Massachusetts was paid to F. A. Countway, president of Lever Brothers Company, Cambridge, soap makers. He received $286,995. This company paid a total of more than $819,000 to 20 officials.

Second largest remuneration went to Mahlon E. Taylor, president of Massachusetts Distributors, Inc., a financial concern, who received $216,505 from the concern. The firm paid a total in excess of $350,000 to eight officials.

The First Boston Corporation paid the highest total to the largest list of officers, although its president, Allan A. Pope, received no more than $94,827. Twenty-seven vice-presidents and other officials received well over $900,000 among them.

High on List

The First National Bank of Boston was high on the list, too, with distribution of more than $500,000 to 19 persons.

Generally speaking, however, bank, public utility and insurance company salaries did not average as high as those of industrial concerns. S. Bruce Black, president of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, with $29,207 remuneration from that source, was among the leaders in the insurance field, for example, while in the industrial field the Lever Brothers Company paid $25,852 to its research director and $36,582 to its advertising manager—only two in a list of 20 highly paid officials.

In Rhode Island

The portion of the Treasury Report made available today also included a list of more than 100 persons receiving in excess of $15,000 each in 1935 from Rhode Island firms. Among the leaders in this list were: J. W. Manley, president of the Sayles Finishing Plants, Inc. of Saylesville, $48,000; Walter E. O'Hara, president and general manager of the Narraganset Racing Association, $46,471; Thomas F. Moore, president of the George C. Moore Co. of Westerly, $46,224, and Stephen O. Metcalf, treasurer of the Wanskuck Co. of Providence, $45,605.

Other States

A similar Vermont list of 27 was led by Carl V. Shepherd, general manager of the National Life Insurance Company, who received $42,885.

A New Hampshire list also contained the names of 27 persons receiving in 1935 compensation in excess of $15,000 for their services to firms in that state. Arthur J. Pierce of the Monadnoc Paper Mills, received $44,500; Winthrop L. Carter of the Nashua Gummed and Coated Paper Company, was paid $37,717, and the new Governor, Francis P. Murphy, who as vice-president of the firm manufacturing Thom McAnn shoes, received $30,000.

Rush of Bills Marks Deadline In Legislature

A deluge of legislative bills swamped the clerks of both houses of the Massachusetts General Court today as the 1 p. m. deadline for the filing of these measures approached, but there was no indication that the 1935 record of 2320 measures filed was threatened.

Up to the last report a little after noon today, the total number of bills filed in the House of Representatives had reached something more than 1600 while the Senate clerks had recorded about 400 for a grand total of around 2000. The bills ranged in substance matter from the sublime to the ridiculous although under the state law the legislators are supposed to give as careful attention to one as to another of all the measures filed.

Among the last-minute bills was Representative Christian A. Herter's measure providing for the election of city councillors in all communities by the system of proportional representation. Another measure would reorganize the state department of education to place it under a board of nine members, thereby eliminating James G. Reardon as Commissioner of Education.

Abolition of the present parole board of three members to be replaced by a new board of five members, two of which would be women, was proposed in a bill filed by the Massachusetts Civic League.

Charles H. McGlue, former chairman of the State Ballot Law Commission, asked for the annual registration of all voters in the state. These measures constituted major proposals during the last-minute rush.

Ordinarily, the legislature has to wait until the warm summer weather for its biggest laugh over proposed legislation. But the June in January wheather, this year, seems to have stolen a march on the legislators. For just before the final gong, John M. Macauley of Revere rushed in with a bill to change the title of governor to "King of the Commonwealth."

Members of the governor's staff would be renamed by Mr. Macauley, "Royal Sentinels." And as a final flourish, the bill requested that "any law now in effect is hereby repealed."

Life Insurance Rates Increased

By the Associated Press

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 16

An increase of approximately 3 per cent in the rates on nonparticipating life insurance will be put into effect March 1 by three large stock companies.

The new rates were announced by the Travelers Insurance Company, Ætna Life Insurance Company and the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company.

The action, it was reported, was based on the low yield obtainable on suitable investments and was in line with that of mutual companies in cutting dividends on certain classes of policies.

McMahon

(Continued from Page 9)

in Rhode Island where they report little success in organizing the rubber workers and other groups singled out by the LeLwis committee for special attention.

Although L. Metcalf Walling, the former director of labor, has a leaning toward union organizations his policies during the past two years have been mostly in connection with the setting up of new departments and new programs which were the results of numerous laws enacted by the General Assembly and the provisions of the reorganization act passed at the request of the administration.

Thus when Mr. McMahon takes over the reins of the division, the unions expect "direct action" for enforcement of the laws and the elimination of "sweat shop" conditions.

New Leadership

And with the "direct action," which has characterized all of the U. T. W. programs under the McMahon leadership concentrated in Rhode Island, those closely associated with the leadeship of the international union look for a new policy of "political liberalism" under the direction of Mr. Gorman.

Mr. Gorman is said to be inclined toward the idea that labor can obtain its greatest gains through the centering of labor's economic strength into a political party, namely a labor party. However, he failed to obtain the endorsement of the national A. F. of L. for his ideas, when the U. T. W. of A. was in the good graces of the latter organization. In many of the textile centers of New England his program failed to meet approval, namely in Rhode Island, where it was charged the Labor Party had too many features that were associated with the Communist Party.

The Labor Party policies furthered by Mr. Gorman were known not to have had the approval of Mr. McMahon, but the latter took no definite position. However, when the Labor Party movement was at its height, the international union leader came out openly for President Roosevelt's re-election and the movement for the new party was severely checked.

orn in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, Mr. Gorman came to the front in the labor movement in 1922 when he was named an organizer and sent to Lawrence to conduct one of the strikes in progress in the textile centers in New England. Prior to that time he had been active in labor affairs in Rhode Island, being a leader in the Rhode Island Textile Council and president of the Woolsorters' Local of Olneyville, which now holds his card.

Women's Choral Concert

A cantata, "In Normandy," by A. Walter Kramer, will be given at the eleventh annual concert of the Choral Society of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at the Copley-Plaza hotel tonight. The concert will be conducted by George Sawyer Dunham. Fifty members of the society will sing.

"LET'S TALK about YOUR FUTURE"

is the title of an interesting folder just issued by this bank.

We offer a profitable plan for systematic saving based upon 60 years banking experience.

Here you can save as little as $1 per month, or up to $40. Why not write, phone or call for your copy of this folder.

It's Free

SERIAL SAVING SHARES ALWAYS ON SALE

Pioneer-Homestead-Guardian Co-operative Banks

36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

The Oldest Co-operative Bank Office in New England

Fan of Needlepoint Lace At University of Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 16—A fan of needlepoint lace, made in France about 1880, is being shown this week in the special display case in the entrance hallway of the Fleming Museum at the University of Vermont. The fan, covered with the needlepoint lace, popularly known as Rose point, opens and closes on a set of mother-of-pearl sticks, which are decorated in gold and black enamel.

The fan comes from the collection of fans and watches, left to the museum by the will of the late Mrs. Seward Webb of Shelburne Farms.

Here and There In Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

According to tradition, January is the month for sales with a capital S. And, in keeping with this tradition, our local shops are giving us plenty of them. Some of them aren't exactly called sales . . . they're called Outstanding Value Days, but it still means a sale to you and us. Unless, of course, there's some merchandising technicality with which we aren't familiar. Anyhow there are outstanding values all over the shops. From the hair net counter (somebody wears them; somewhere!) to the home furnishings department.

* * *

Ruffling Ruffles
That Really Ruffle

Just by way of introduction we'll let the curtain go up on the ultra-special that Paine Furniture Company is having on Point d'Esprit-weave ruffled curtains. The kind that have nice generous wide ruffles, and ruffles that really ruffle . . . without being at all skimpy about it. And dotted, too. They come all ready to hang, with Priscilla ruffled tops, and they're something like 45 inches in width. Easy to look at; and so is the price. $1.35 a pair! Which, even though you haven't seen them, you'll have to admit is pretty good! It must be good . . . they've never sold a curtain of this quality at such a low price, we're told. Due to the tremendous demand Paine's prefers not to send any out on approval, and that all sales be final. However, if it's the type of curtain you want in the beginning; you certainly wouldn't want to send them back, anyhow. In ivory, white and ecru.

* * *

Gives the Laundry
A Super-Service

All ye who have been yearning for a Spin-Dry washing machine will no doubt be interested in the special price attached to one we saw at Jordan's. The price is now $69.95 . . . which means that you are actually saving almost $40! Because the regular price is around $109.50. Why, it's one of those bargains that almost convince us we should buy it, just because we'd be saving so much money in one swoop! The tub itself holds eight pounds of dry clothes; which we must admit doesn't mean much to us. Its particular attraction to us is its dryer. Just put the clothes in and they spin around at a great rate as the water is whirled out of them. We haven't tried it, but we understand that this particular spinner business manages to extract about 20 per cent more water from the clothes than the average wringer. And that ought to be something, because we know how waterless our own wringer wrings the washing at our house. The four legs have rubber casters, and you can swing it around with the greatest of ease. In the home appliance department, up on the third floor in the annex.

* * *

A Dinner Gown
That Has Individuality

We don't think we'd have any difficulty whatsoever in out-Dietriching Dietrich in the ombré dinner gown we saw at Chandler's. Of chiffon, and utterly feminine in every way. The raised waistline, which is a bit higher in the front than in the back, is belted with a wide sash that ties and hangs for yards and yards. The ombré part comes in the skirt, where, by the time it reaches the bottom of the hem, it's a deep shade. A large bunch of flowers rests at the low neckline, and then there's a brief double cape that has a little-boy collar for good measure. Just the thing for dancing. In gold, rose and blue. $22.95.

* * *

Solving the Morning
Dress Problem

What to wear in the morning is sometimes somewhat of a problem. (At least it is down where we live.) Regulation housedresses have never actually appealed to us. And anything with long sleeves is definitely out for the woman who finds that housework, even in a tiny apartment, sometimes consists of more than dabbling ones hands in water up to the wristline! And somebody's liable to run in for a few minutes, and you want to look as if you weren't doing a thing . . . but waiting for her to come! The answer at the moment is in the tropical print dresses at Filene's. For those just-up hours, they'll "do" something for you. And serving up the eggs in the morning you'll look like the women that novelists write about . . . and the man of the house will bemoan the fact that the 8:15 must tear him into town! Easy to get into; they either button up the front or the back with big buttons. They sport huge pockets (handy for collecting all the doodads little Horace manages to strew around the house during the course of a day), and skirts that swing. Some of piqué, some of shantung, others of broadcloth. Gay, tropical colors in the splashy designs that completely cover them. And though we immediately relegated them to the kitchen, there's no reason why you should confine them to it. In fact, there's every reason why you shouldn't . . . because they'll be slick to wear on a cruise, and grand to wear over shorts or swim suits later on. The cash register will read $2.95 if you buy one.

* * *

Fur Short Jacket;
It's Really Very Gala

Jimmy the Skunk (or aren't you acquainted with literature for the youngsters?) has come into his own again! In the form of a short jacket, the pelts of which have been handled like silver fox . . . which makes Jimmy look pretty much like what he "ain't"! Very gala, in fact, yet there's something quite practical about such a buy. Inasmuch as it can be worn with your crepes and jerseys by day, and with your velvets and chiffons by night. Short, with a box-y fullness in the back, a little stand-up collar, and nice pockets that you can dig your hands down into as you swing along. Unless of course, you insist on carrying all those bundles home by hand! At Lamson & Hubbard's.

J. T.

What's Going On in the Arts

Mitropoulos at the Symphony

Dimitri Mitropoulos, the Greek conductor who made successful guest appearances with the Boston Symphony Orchestra a year ago, returned to its podium this week for another fortnight. Again his energy captured the imagination of the Friday audience, which applauded him long and heartily.

The loudest and longest applause came at the close of a performance of Respighi's Toccata for piano and orchestra, with Mr. Mitropoulos playing the solo part while directing the orchestra. This stunt of a conductor's doubling as soloist always catches the popular fancy, whether it be done by Ethel Leginska or by Bruno Walter. And Respighi's Toccata, like the bulk of his music, lends itself to display.

But for all the excitement caused by this manifestation of a dual virtuosity, the high point of the afternoon musically was not the Respighi Toccata, but the Beethoven Quartet in C sharp minor, op. 131, transcribed for string orchestra by the versatile and indefatigable Mr. Mitropoulos.

This business of transcriptions is ticklish; it might well be argued that there are enough compositions written for the orchestra, and that it is unnecessary to borrow from other forms, and especially to tinker with one of the acknowledged masterpieces of music like the Beethoven op. 131.

On the other hand, it may be replied that these last quartets of Beethoven are heard by a very small audience at most, and that the transcriber renders a service by thus making them available to a larger public, just as the orchestral transcribers of Bach's organ music are said to do.

Perhaps the most important consideration is how the transcription has been done, and in this respect Mr. Mitropoulos may claim to have respected the original. He has not tried to improve upon Beethoven's composition. He has merely used the doublebasses to reinforce the cellos when this procedure seemed reasonable for the purposes of orchestral balance. Otherwise—so far at least as one can tell from listening—he has not tampered with the score. Moreover, the well-considered performance did no more violence to the quartet than is inevitable from increasing the volume. There were moments when one wished for the voices of the quartet only, but there were others when the full string choirs seemed to clarify the texture of the music.

The Quartet and the Toccata were the two central items of a program that was certainly original in its makeup. It opened with still another exhibition of Mr. Mitropoulos's talents, his arrangement for string orchestra of the Prelude and the Final Air of Dido, "When I Am Laid in Earth," from Purcell's opera, "Dido and Aeneas," and closed with a first American performance of Castagnone's Prelude Giocoso.

Mr. Mitropoulos was canny in making free use of the string sections of the Boston orchestra, whose like it would be difficult for him to find. For sheer beauty of sound, it might be said, these two transcriptions justified themselves in this performance.

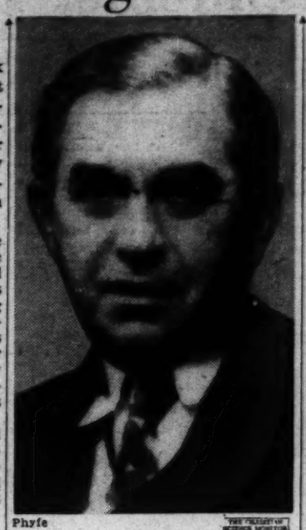
Besides being a brilliant and versatile musician, Mr. Mitropoulos has as well the gift of showmanship, a necessary faculty, they say, for a conductor. He made full use of his strings, he allowed his own accomplishments to be seen and he chose a concluding number which could hardly fail to make its impression. Riccardo Castagnone, born in 1906, has not been known to Americans. By the testimony of this piece, he knows how to get his effects. The work is supposed to reflect the comedy style of Goldoni, without recalling any particular play, and it must be said that it succeeds in its bustling and amusing course.

Another work had been announced, but was dropped for want of time. This was Casella's Second Suite from his opera, "La Donna Serpente." That would have made quite an Italian holiday.

L. A. S.

Shan-Kar

Uday Shan-Kar and his Hindu Ballet returned to Boston last night to dance in Symphony Hall. After a lapse of several years this exotic art renewed its impact upon the Western thought. Of course, the West cannot expect to understand, without special study, the full significance of these dances. Each odd movement of head, body and fingers has, we are told, a precise meaning to the Hindu. But apart from this esoteric symbolism, there is much in this art that the Westerner can enjoy, as the applause of a large audience testified last night.



Phyfe

John Golden

Producer of "And Now Goodbye," Starring Philip Merivale, Which Opens Monday at the Plymouth

Last night's program included several numbers new to Boston. Most pretentious of these was a dance drama called "Shiva Parvati Nrittya Dwandva," a contest between Shiva and his consort, Parvati to determine which is the better dancer. The god and the goddess undertake to depict nine "states" which it is supposed to be possible to induce in an audience through dancing—calm, wonder, terror and so on. Well, Shiva wins, but by a rather unsportsmanlike trick. Parvati follows her lord successfully through the series until, apprehensive that she will win, he throws off his clothing (in imagination) for his final dance. Because she will not follow suit, Parvati loses, and is consoled by her mate.

Another novel item was a "Hunter's Tragedy," danced by Madhaven, a new member of the company. The tragic event is that the hunter, as he is about to shoot an arrow at a deer, is himself laid low by a snake.

It may be admitted that neither these nor the other dances are particularly stirring for us as to plot. They are designed, of course, like the dance dramas of the West, to reveal the accomplishments of the performers. We were reminded again last night that the virtuosity of these Hindus is extraordinary. To appreciate it in full, one should be a Hindu, watching it in native surroundings. Transported to a stage, it loses something; and the loss is greater in the vast spaces of Symphony Hall than it was in the old Hollis Street Theater.

For the music lover, there is endless interest in the musical accompaniments and solos, played variously on hand drums, flutes, stringed instruments and gongs. In spite of the surface monotony of this music, it is remarkable for its subtlety of line, of rhythmic pattern and of dynamics. The virtuosity of the players, especially Vishnudas Shirali, the director and drummer, is astonishing.

New Motion Pictures

"Three Smamt Girls," an amusing bit of film fluff wafted into the Keith Memorial Theater yesterday, recounts the escapades of three precious young ladies from somewhere in Switzerland who invade New York to save their father from the clutches of a blonde gold digger and return him to his estranged wife.

Technically speaking Universal supports "Three Smart Girls" in the luxurious manner to which its products have become accustomed of late. The direction is smooth, the settings particularly attractive and several of the scenes in which the children beleaguer the blonde and her matchmaking mamma are well engineered and executed. All in all, it is a good deal more praiseworthy than most "kid" pictures.

The youngsters are played by Deanna Durbin—making her screen début after success on the radio—who displays a pleasant lyric soprano and acts like a little girl; Nan Grey and Barbara Read. To bolster up the comedy, the cast of "Three Smart Girls" includes such veterans as Charles Winninger, who looks understandably sheepish about it all, Binnie Barnes, Ray Milland, Mischa Auer (amusing as ever), Ernest Cossart, John King and Alice Brady.

Holmes in Spain

Burton Holmes, in his second of a series of current lectures, brought to his large audience at the Repertory Theater last night the timely subject, "Troubled Spain." The noted traveler and lecturer again spoke under the auspices of the Boston University Women's Council.

Mr. Holmes gave his audience a vivid antithesis of the Spain of old, with it wealth of architectural masterpieces, its castles and its gay fiestas, and the Spain of today, with its chaos and tragedy which have destroyed these traditional customs and turned the country into a battleground of civil war.

The material for this lecture was obtained during a 4000-mile motor tour of the peninsula that carried Mr. Holmes into many remote and curious rural regions and forgotten mountain villages. The well-illustrated talk covered Madrid, Toledo, Burgos, San Sebastian, Pamplona, Saragossa, Barcelona, Valencia, Granada, Cadiz and Seville.

Mr. Holmes took the pictures, which were colored by Mildred Petry and Grace Nichols. The motion pictures showing phases of the civil war were lent by Twentieth Century Fox.

Switzerland will be the subject next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon.

Retail Milk Prices Fixed in Two Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 16—Fixed retail prices for milk will return in two Connecticut cities next week for the first time in nearly two years as Milk Administrator S. McLean Buckingham's move to end a price war started by a paper bottle.

Mr. Buckingham has announced his intention to establish retail prices in New Haven and Bridgeport Monday morning. They will be on a temporary basis, pending a public hearing.

Use of paper bottles, with no bottle charge, in the store trade of the Mitchell Dairy Company of Bridgeport was the start of the difficulty. The company supplies stores in both Bridgeport and New Haven.

First National Stores moved against the paper bottle competition by dropping the price of its milk in glass bottles one cent a quart. This week dealers generally in both cities were cutting prices.

Twenty dealers from the two cities came to the capital Friday afternoon to demand that Mr. Buckingham stop the war. They confessed they could not do it themselves.

Sales Tax

(Continued from Page 9)

"had better look into the gambling situation" in Maine, Mr. Smith reported the churches he represented were "100 per cent against the lottery bill before the Legislature and the proposed dog racing bill which is expected to be introduced at this session."

He said in Massachusetts dog racing was reported to be "the most unwholesome thing that ever came into the commonwealth."

Other speakers at the closing session were Kate B. Ellis of Fairfield and Mrs. Marion Horr of South Berwick.

State Lecturer Hartley Stewart of Houlton presided and led the discussion periods.

Governor and Mrs. Lewis O. Barrows entertained the group at a luncheon in the Blaine mansion.

The Bailey Way

More care taken. More attention to small details . . . more experience behind each person who works on your garment.

BAILEY'S Cleansers and Dyers

30 Washburn Street, WATERTOWN

26 West Street BOSTON 608 Beacon Street

Spanish Recruit Activity Reported

(Continued from Page 9)

tion of Attorney General Homer Cummings.

Each man signing up for service abroad is required to sign a paper renouncing his American citizenship it was learned from authoritative sources last night. A substantial bonus is promised each man upon arrival in the war zone.

Small groups of men who have signed up are being sent to New York by train and bus, and in one case a group left by trück to go over the road, it was learned. At New York they are sent by steamer to France in order to go overland to the war zone.

Cesareo de Garavilla, Spanish vice-consul at Boston, denied that the consular offices in this country had any knowledge of the recruiting or the raising of funds. He said he had been receiving seven or eight applications a day from men eager to go to Spain to join the army. "Not only have I refused all such offers, but also offers of financial aid," he said. "My orders are not to enter into or become a party to these activities."

Method of recruiting is elaborately planned, it was disclosed. Seamen are approached, and if interested, are given an address of a downtown business office. Men who have visited the office say they must produce credentials that they are seamen before any details are disclosed to them. Even then, no information is divulged until they definitely decide to join the movement.

A mass meeting has been called for Jan. 29 in the Old South Church to discuss ways and means of raising funds for the Loyalists and "flyers" have been distributed urging wide attendance.

One circular, seen by a Monitor reporter, is signed by the "United Committee in Support of the Struggle Against Spanish Fascism." Speakers listed to address the meeting are: Powers Hapgood, Jay Lovestone, Sam Weiner, Gus Tyler,

Mansfield Choice Awaited For Chief of Welfare Board

City Hall awaited Mayor Mansfield's appointment of a new director of the welfare department today as climax to one of the busiest weeks since he took office.

Unconfirmed but persistent report was that the Mayor would select Patrick J. Moynihan of Roslindale, Knights of Columbus official, to succeed John C. L. Dowling, as director of welfare.

Mr. Dowling was appointed to the Board of Assessors late yesterday afternoon by the Mayor, replacing Timothy W. Murphy, an employee of the city for 40 years, who resigned.

At the same time Dr. Frederic A. Washburn of Back Bay resigned as commissioner of the institutions department after three years' service. The Mayor at once appointed Dr. John W. Lane of Dorchester to the $7500 post, effective Feb. 1.

Finally the Mayor named Edward Leary as city messenger. Mr. Leary has served in this capacity for many years and had already been re-appointed to the position by the City Council.

Earlier in the week the Mayor visited President Roosevelt at Washington, declared a new city hall for Boston is "very possible" and prepared his annual legislative program.

Dismissal Announced

Late Thursday afternoon, to relate in sequence the bewildering series of departmental shifts, the Mayor announced dismissal of Mr. Murphy, his friend of many years, from the Board of Assessors.

Mr. Murphy, yesterday, threatened to block the Mayor's settlement of a tax abatement case, the issue which precipitated his removal. Mr. Mansfield, meanwhile, admitted Murphy had been dismissed without provision for a pension and in the afternoon announced that he had withdrawn his dismissal order, that Mr. Murphy had resigned. By this procedure Mr. Murphy was assured of a $950 annual pension. Mr. Murphy, at the same time, announced that he would not contest the Mayor's settlement of the abatement case.

Dowling Named

Then the Mayor appointed Mr. Dowling to the Board of Assessors to fill out Mr. Murphy's term which expires in March. The Mayor said Mr. Dowling would be reappointed.

Sworn into office, Mr. Dowling left at once for a motor trip in southern states, a long delayed vacation, he said.

The Mayor's next step was to announce the shift in the institutions department: the resignation of Dr. Washburn, the appointment of Dr. Lane.

Ten Taxpayers' Case

Informed, five minutes later, that pending settlement of the 10-taxpayers' case, City Messenger Leary's pay had been withheld, the Mayor appointed Mr. Leary to that position, as the City Council did a few weeks ago, and his pay check was promptly delivered.

The 10-taxpayers' case seeks court action to determine whether the Mayor or the City Council shall appoint the city messenger and the clerk of committees, positions established to aid the City Council. It is the Mayor's belief that he must fill these appointments.

At the same time, the pay of Robert E. Green of Somerville, recently appointed clerk of committees by the Council, was held up pending the court's opinion. The Mayor made no effort to assist Mr. Green as he did Mr. Leary, a city employee for many years.

As he was leaving City Hall late last night the Mayor was asked if the rumor was true that he would appoint Mr. Moynihan to succeed Mr. Dowling in the welfare department. The Mayor could not confirm this report and his guarded reply left the matter open to speculation.

Child Labor Amendment Favored by Gov. Quinn

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 16 (AP)—Gov. Robert E. Quinn said today he would write to President Roosevelt and assure him he would urge the Legislature to ratify the Child Labor Amendment. A ratification resolution died in the files of the Legislature two years ago.

Annual Sale of FINE FURS

Reduced 20%

BUY NOW

Because wholesale costs of skins are higher, are still advancing.

Our Prices Are Reasonable

Our Furs DEPENDABLE

Custom Made PERSIAN LAMB $395 up

SPAULDING & RIEDEL INC.

FUR SALON

376 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

Tel. Kenmore 3870 or 3918

SHIRTMAKERS SINCE 1845

LAST WEEK SEMI-ANNUAL SALE

Imported and Domestic Furnishings for Men

HEWINS & HOLLIS INC.

24 PROVINCE STREET (Near Boston City Hall)

86TH JORDAN MARSH COMPANY BIRTHDAY SALE

Lowest-Ever Price! Silent Glow Oil Burner

With Minneapolis-Honeywell Controls! Will Be Higher Priced After This Sale!

ONLY NOW $179.50

Regular installation within our service area. 275-gal. tank included.

- Installed with only 3 to 4 hours' interruption of your heater.
- We will arrange replacement of your coal with oil.

NO DOWN PAYMENT Monthly Payments at rate of $1.35 a week. Nominal carrying charge.

Silent Glow "Progressive Rotation" Model — Originally $220.50 — $199.50

Silent Glow "Sealdheet" Oil Burner — Regularly $275 — $229.50

HOME APPLIANCES—STREET FLOOR—ANNEX and THIRD FLOOR—ANNEX BOSTON

Mail or Phone Orders Filled—HUBbard 2700 Until 10 P. M.

Listed Stock Quotations •

Steels, Electric Equipments, Rubber and Rail Shares Rise

• Commodity and Money Markets

Selective Issues Advance Fractions To About 2 Points

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—With U. S. Steel pointing the way, selective advances of fractions to 2 points were spread over today's stock market.

A wide assortment of the new post-depression highs were registered in the active two-hour proceedings that kept the ticker tape racing at frequent intervals. Selling to lighten commitments for the week end was in evidence, however, and many issues were unable to make progress. Transfers were around 1,500,000 shares.

Car Output Limited

While Chrysler pushed ahead with the other favorites, General Motors failed to get out in front. The outturn of new cars by the latter will be greatly restricted, pending conclusion of the strike conference, which starts next week.

Among prominent share gainers, aside from the major steel stock, were Bethlehem, Crucible, Republic, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Minneapolis-Moline, North American, Electric Power & Light, El Paso Natural Gas, American & Foreign Power, Seaboard Oil, Westinghouse, General Electric, Goodyear, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Delaware & Hudson, Loew's, Pullman, Newport Industries, U. S. Leather and American Hide & Leather.

In a narrow area were Packard, Studebaker, Electric Auto-Lite, United Aircraft, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, Standard Oil of N. J., American Can, Du Pont, Johns-Manville, N. Y. Central, Paramount, Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck.

Lower most of the time were Kennecott, Texas Corp., and Douglas Aircraft.

Markets found constructive material in announcements of further expansion programs by U. S. Steel and Johns-Manville.

"Big Steel" disclosed plans for spending $60,000,000 in Carnegie-Illinois plants and the building material concern indicated it would disburse several million dollars for improvements. The latter also stated it would issue 100,000 shares of new stock at about $100 a share on the basis of one share for each 7½ held.

Bond Market Steady

Most bonds pursued a steady gait as trading tapered at the week end today.

A rally in United States Treasury issues lost momentum and some went into reverse for small losses. The 2¾s of 1951 dropped 4/32 at one time.

Buyers continued to nibble at second-grade rails, and power shares on the whole were inclined to improve their position.

Small gains were recorded for American & Foreign Power 5s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Detroit Edison 4½s, Great Northern 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, North American 5s and Southern Pacific 4½s. Studebaker 6s were up more than 2 points at one time.

Foreign bonds bobbed about unevenly on small ripples of buying and selling.

Bond men still had ears turned toward Washington for definite word on the Federal Reserve's intentions toward reserve requirements for member banks of the system. There was a widespread feeling in investment circles that action on reserve requirements, which has been expected early this year, would give the next clue to underlying money conditions and the trend of interest rates.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—The main trend of stocks was upward in more active dealings on the Curb Exchange today.

Utilities pushed ahead for further gains, with Electric Bond & Share, United Gas, Niagara Hudson and American Light & Traction up fractionally to about a point.

Mining shares rallied to show fresh strength. Newmont, Sunshine and Pioneer Gold sold moderately higher.

In a thin market Aluminum, Ltd., dropped 5 points but most industrials followed the utilities upward.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 16, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Close	Prev. Close
8.00	Am Pneumat pf		6	6		6½
2.00b	Bos Elevated	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¾	66¾
	Bos Her-Tray	29½	29½	29½		—.02
..	Bos & Me pr pf	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	40
..	Bos & Me A pf	14	14	14	12¾	12¾
..	Bos & Me C pf	17	17	17		14¾
..	Bos & Me st A pf	17½	16¾	17½	16	17
..	Bos & Me st B pf	19	19	19	17½	17½
..	Bos & Me st D pf	22	22	22		22
	Bos Metropolitan	16	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
4.50	East Gas & F pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	65½
4.50	East Gas&F pr pf	77¼	76½	76½	74½	74½
	Eastern SS	11	11	11	11	11
1.00	Economy Grocery	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½
8.00	Edison Elec	156	156	156	156	156
2.50a	First Nat Stores	49¾	49¾	49¾	50	50
.65a	General Capital	45	45	45	44½	44½
..	Hath Bak B	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½
..	Helvetia Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼	2	2
..	Isle Royale	5¾	5	5	5¼	5¼
	Maine Cent	13	12	13	11	11
1.50a	Mergenthaler	54	54	54	54	54
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½
	North Butte	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3.50a	Old Colony	27	27	27	27	27
	Quincy Min paid	10	9½	9¾	10	10
.80b	Reece Btn Hl	28½	28½	28½	28	28
.40	Shawmut Assoc	13¾	13¾	13¾		13¾
2.00	Sub Elec 2pf	50	50	50		50
2.00	Un Twist Drill	38	38	38	38	38
	Unit Gas	13	13	13		13
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	13	13	13	13	13
..	Utah Apex	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½
..	Utah M & T	5	5	5		5
..	Venez Hold	2¾	2	2	2½	1¾
..	Warren Bros	12	12	12		
..	Warren S D	35½	35	35½	35	

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	12.47	12.47	12.43	12.47	+.03
May	12.35	12.36	12.32	12.35	+.03
July	12.26	12.28	12.24	12.28	+.04
Oct	11.90	11.91	11.88	11.90	+.04
Dec	11.91	11.93	11.89	11.91	+.01
Spots steady.	12.97, up 3 points. Tone at close				

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
January	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	+.02
March	6.93	6.94	6.93	6.93	—.01
May	6.89	6.91	6.89	6.90	+.02
July	6.81	6.83	6.81	6.82	+.02

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	15.66	15.66	15.63	15.66	—.02
June	15.91	15.99	15.80	15.90	—.01
Sept.	16.36	16.38	16.17	16.39	—.01

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Jan. 16	Last Jan. 15
74¾	59	Acme Steel (4)	66¾	66½	66¾	66
18¾	9¾	Adams Express (.30b)	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
38¾	17¾	Adams Millis (1½b)	37½	37	37½	37½
37¼	22½	Addressograph (1)	27½	27	27½	27
21½	1¼	Advance Rumely	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
86½	58	Air Reduction (1½)	77¼	76¼	77¼	76½
6¼	2	Airway Elec App	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4¼
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.80f)	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
51½	21½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
61½	12¾	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	48¼	47½	47¾	47½
60	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	46¼	46	46¼	
60½	12¾	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	46	46	46	
54½	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	46	46	46	
40⅜	28⅞	Allegheny Steel (1.65b)	46	46	46	46
245	197	Allied Chem (6)	377½	377½	378¾	377
34	23	Allied Mills (½b)	237	234½	237	234
20½	6¾	Allied Stores (.20b)	33⅛	32½	33½	33½
90	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	17	16⅝	16¾	16¾
81	35⅝	Allis Chalmers (1½f)	84½	84½	84½	84½
34½	19¼	Alpha Port Cem (1)	80	79	79¾	78¾
8¾	4	Amal Leather	34½	34½	34½	34
39¼	31¾	Amal Leather pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
125½	75	Amerada (2)	40	39¼	40	38½
89	49	Am Ag Ch Del (4b)	105	105	105	105
55½	36	Am Bank Note (1f)	94	91½	94	92½
73	65	Am Bank Note pf (3)	41⅜	39¾	40½	39½
70¼	40	Am Brake S & F (2½)	71	71	71	71
137½	110	Am Can (4f)	171	171	171	171
174	162¼	Am Can pf (7)	115½	114½	115¼	115⅜
60½	30	Am Car & Fdry	172	171	172	
100	57⅜	Am Car & F pf	63½	62¾	63¾	62½
78¼	31	Am Chain & Cable	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94½
120½	111	Am Ch & Cable pf	79¼	79¼	79¼	78⅝
16¼	7½	Am Colortype	119	119	119	118¾
35⅝	20½	Am Com Alcohol (½b)	18¼	18⅛	18	14¾
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	28	27¾	28	28
8¾	3½	Am Encaustic T	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	9¾	9	9¾	9
60⅜	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	12	10¾	10¾	10¾
58½	25	Am & For Pow 6	66¾	65¾	66½	65½
21½	12	Am & For Pow 2pf	56½	55¾	56½	55¾
8¾	4⅜	Am Hawaiian (1)	34½	33	34½	33
46	21¼	Am Hide & L	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
4¾	2¼	Am Hide & L pf (3)	8¾	7⅞	8¾	7⅝
24	16½	Am Ice	42½	41¼	42¼	41
11¾	9¾	Am Ice pf (2)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
48¾	23¼	Am International (.40b)	21	20¾	21	20¼
122½	66	Am Locomotive	47	46½	47	45¾
29⅞	21	Am Loco pf (3g)	115	115	115	115½
15	10	Am Mach & Fy (1f)	24	23¾	24	23¾
54½	27	Am Mach & Met (.60)	13¼	13	13	13
69	35½	Am Metal	63½	63	63¾	63⅜
14⅜	7¾	Am News (3)	67	67	67	67
74½	36⅜	Am Power & Lt	16	15¾	15¾	15¾
87½	43	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
273⅜	183¼	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	86	86	86	86
165½	137	Am Radiator (.60f)	26	25¾	26	25¾
37	23¾	Am Radiator pf (7)	165½	165½	165½	
39¾	21	Am Rolling Mill (1.20f)	35⅜	34¾	35¼	34¾
28¾	18	Am Safety Razor (2f)	34½	33⅞	34⅛	33
45¼	25⅜	Am Seating vtc (2½b)	26¼	25¼	26¼	25
103	56¾	Am Shipbuilding (2)	44¼	44¼	44¼	44½
108½	104	Am Smelt & Ref (3)	96	95	96	95½
84	20½	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	105¼	105¼	105½	105
145½	139¾	Am Steel Fdries (1b)	69¼	68¾	69¼	69
36	24½	Am Steel F pf (7)	114¾	114¾	114¾	114½
65⅝	48¼	Am Stores (2)	25½	25⅛	25½	25½
26⅜	20⅝	Am Sugar Ref (2)	55	54½	54½	54½
190¼	149½	Am Sum Tobacco (1f) A	25½	25½	25½	25
102½	87	Am Tel & Tel (9)	183½	182¼	183¼	182½
104	88¼	Am Tobacco (5)	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
18	8¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	96	95¼	95¼	95¼
27¾	19¼	Am Type Fdrs (h)	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅜
11½	7⅝	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	28½
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (4b)	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	13
2	2	Am Writ Pap (h)	76¼	75	76¼	74½
10	4¼	Am Wr P pf (h)	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	8¾	8½	8½	8⅝
55⅞	28	Anaconda Cop (1f)	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝
89½	36	Anaconda Wire (2f)	55¾	55¼	55½	55½
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	93	93	93	91½
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	24⅝	24½	24½	24
43	9	Andes Copper	107	107	107	106¼
7	3	APW Paper	34½	34½	34½	34
50	37	Archer Daniels (2f)	7	6¾	7	6¾
47¾	43⅜	Armour Ill	43¾	43¾	43¾	43½
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	8¾	8½	8⅝	8⅝
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	86¾	86¼	86¾	86½
18⅜	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	60¾	60¾	60½	60½
22⅛	8¼	Artloom Corp	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
27⅞	12⅜	Asso Dry Goods	17¼	17	17	17
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2b)	21¼	20¾	20¾	21⅜
107	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	75½	75¼	75½	75
49	21⅝	Atl Coast Line (1b)	103	103	103	103
31½	11	Atl Gulf&W I	48	47½	47¾	47½
35⅛	26⅜	Atl Refining (1f)	27¾	27	27¾	26½
48	14	Atlas Powder (2f)	32⅜	32⅛	32¼	31⅞
54⅛	26⅝	Atlas Tack (¾b)	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
10⅛	5¾	Auburn Auto	32	32	32	32½
46½	29½	Austin Nichols	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
7¾	4⅜	Austin Nichols A	40½	40	40	39½
		Aviation Corp Del	8¾	8½	8¾	8⅝

—B—

11¾	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	10¼	9¾	10	10¼
94⅞	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
9⅞	2¾	Baldwin Asd (h)	8½	8¼	8¼	8¼
94⅛	33¾	Baldwin Asd pf (h)	89	89	89	
26⅛	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	23½	23	23½	23
41¾	21	Balt & Ohio pf	37⅝	37	37⅝	37
38½	21	Barber Co (¾b)	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
28⅜	13¼	Barker Bros	27½	27	27½	26⅝
131	82¼	Barker Bros pf (10g)	118½	118½	118½	
28½	14⅝	Barnsdall A	32¼	31¾	32	32¼
22½	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (3¼f)	20¾	19¾	20¼	19¾
28⅜	18	Beatrice Cream (1f)	42¾	41¾	42¼	41¾
42⅜	35	Beech Creek (2)	27½	27¼	27½	27¼
16¼	13½	Belding Hem (1)	42	42	42	
8⅝	3½	Belg Nat Rys ppf (3.24)	14¾	13⅞	14⅜	13¾
32⅜	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	84½	84½	84½	
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (45b)	28½	27¾	28	27⅜
77¾	45¾	Beth Steel (1½b)	22⅝	22½	22⅝	22½
20	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	78¼	76¾	78¼	76½
113½	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	19⅞	19½	19½	19¾
65½	23	Bigelow Sanford (1f)	127	127	127	
34½	18¼	Black & Decker (¾)	68	68	68	67
24⅞	14½	Blaw Knox (.80)	34¾	34½	34½	34⅜
120	77¼	Blumenthal pf (21b)	26	25½	25½	25½
37⅜	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	94½	93½	94½	
41	25	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	37½	36¾	36⅞	37
47	39	Bon Ami B (.42½a)	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
32⅜	25⅜	Borden (1.60)	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
90¼	64	Borg Warner (4)	27¾	27½	27½	27½
11½	6	Boston & Maine	80¾	80½	80¾	80½
9	6	Botany A pf (h)	9	9	9	9
18⅞	12¼	Bridgeport Brass (.40f)	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
64⅞	43¾	Briggs Mfg (2½)	19¼	19	19¼	19
56½	41	Bristol Myers (2.40f)	56¾	56½	56⅞	57
58½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	46	46	46	46
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	11¾	11¾	11¾	11
57	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	7½	7¼	7¼	7½
65⅝	45	Brown Shoe (3)	51	51	51	51
22⅝	8¼	Brunswick Balke	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
29	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	23½	23½	23¾	23¾
129	100	Bucyrus E pf (33¼g)	20⅞	20½	20⅝	20¼
157⅝	91⅛	Budd Mfg	112	112	112	111
14	8¾	Budd Wheel (.20b)	14¼	13⅞	14	14
27¾	20½	Bullard (1¾b)	11¾	10¾	11	11
59⅝	11½	Bulova Watch	44⅝	43½	44½	43½
34⅛	25	Burroughs Add (.60f)	54⅞	54½	54⅝	54⅝
9	2½	Bush Terminal (2b)	32½	31¾	31¾	32¼
37¾	14⅜	Bush T Bldgs pf ct (h)	10¼	9⅞	10¼	10
16¾	7¾	Butler (.60b)	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
33¼	20¾	Butler pf (1½)	14¾	13¾	13¾	14
6⅝	2⅝	Butte Cop & Zinc (.05b)	30	30	30	29½
29⅛	16½	Byers	7¼	7¼	7¼	6⅞
88½	54⅛	Byers pf	29¼	28¼	29	28¾

—C—

48¾	30¼	Calif Packing (2)	44⅞	44⅜	44⅞	44⅜
3	⅜	Callahan Z & L	3	2⅞	3	
16½	6	Calumet & Hecla (¾b)	18⅜	18	18⅜	18¼
40¾	30	Campbell Wy&C (1f)	32	31¾	33¾	33⅜
30⅝	10⅜	Canada Dry	15⅞	15⅝	17⅛	16⅞
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	13¾	13¼	13¾	13¼
18½	12⅜	Capital Admin (1b)	17¼	16½	17¼	16½
53	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	51½	5 11½	51½	52
9¾	5¾	Carriers & Gen (.30)	11¼	11	11¼	11
186	92¾	Case Thresh (4)	160¼	158	160¼	156½
91	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2f)	94	93¾	94	93
32½	21¾	Celanese Corp (1½b)	28¾	28½	28½	28¾
26⅞	19	Celotex Co	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
37⅛	25¾	Central Aguirre (1½f)	40¾	40	40¼	40
9⅛	6⅜	Central Foundry	36⅛	36	36¼	36¼
57	35	Central RR of NJ	10¾	10¼	10¾	10½
23⅝	23½	Cen Violeta Sugar	41	41	41	41¼
12	6½	Century Ribbon	22¾	22¾	22¾	22½
74	47⅞	Cerro de Pasco (4)	11	11	11	11
19¼	8¾	Certain-Teed	71¼	70	71¼	69¼
72⅞	57½	Certain-Teed pf (6)	17¼	17	17	17
22½	15	Champion P & P (1)	70½	69½	70	69½
111	101	Champion P pf (6)	49	46	47	45½
100	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	110½	110½	110½	110
77¾	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80f)	88	88	88	87½
27	11¾	Chi & E Ill (h)	68	67	68	67¾
27⅜	21	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
4¾	2¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	10½	10½	10½	10¼
17	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	2½	2½	2½	2½
14½	4	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1½	1½	1½	1½
4⅝	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
6¾	2½	Chi & N'west pf (h)	4¼	4	4	4
13¾	6¾	Chi Pneu Tool	13¾	13	13¼	12¾
24⅞	12¼	Chi Pneu T pf (3½g)	32	31¾	32	31½
66	26	Chi Rk I & P (h)	66	66	66	65¾
		Chi RI&P 6% (h)	2½	2½	2½	2½
32⅝	19¾	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¾
30¼	17⅜	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	8¼	8	8	8
14⅜	7	Chickasha Cot O	26½	26½	26½	26½
21¼	21	Childs Company	21¼	21	21¼	21
138¾	83½	Chrysler (12b)	123¾	121½	123¾	121¾
89¾	72¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	123½	123	123¾	122¾
13½	4¾	City Ice & F pf (6½)	20	20	19¾	19¾
46½	23¾	City Stores	85½	85½	85½	86
57	33	Clark Equipment (1.60f)	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
21¼	13	Cleve Graph Br (2)	37¾	36¾	37½	36¾
134	84	Colgate-Palm-P (1½f)	37½	37½	37½	37
77¼	48	Coca Cola (2f)	20¾	20½	20¾	20¾
68¾	39	Cluett Peabody (3)	128¾	126¾	128¾	125½
49⅜	30⅞	Collins & Aikman (2f)	88½	88	88½	87
58⅛	38½	Colo Fuel & Iron	59	58	59	59
37⅞	19¼	Colo & So 1pf	46¾	45⅞	46⅝	45½
23⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	22	20	22	
108¾	90½	Columbia G pf (4.50b)	20¼	19¾	19¾	19¾
91½	85	Comm Inv Tr (4f)	106	106	106	106
84⅞	44	Comm Credit (4f)	75	74½	75	74
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1f)	68½	66¾	68¾	67¾
113½	94	Columbian Carbon vtc (4f)	37½	36⅝	36⅞	37
24½	14¼	Comm Solvents (.60f)	119¼	118¼	119¼	118½
8½	3½	Comwith & So	20¼	19½	19¾	19¾
7	3	Comwith & S pf (3)	4¼	4	4	4½
74½	7	Conde Nast Pub	74½	74	74½	73¾
44½	30¾	Congoleum Nairn (1.60f)	14	14	14	14
33½	15	Conn Ry & Lt pf	39	38¾	39	38¼
19¾	8	Consol Cigar	20	20	20	
9	4	Consol Coal vtc	19½	18½	18½	18
37⅞	17¼	Consol Film Ind	9	8¾	8¾	8⅞
7½	4	Consol Film Ind	37¾	36	36	36¼
20⅛	13½	Consol Film I pf (2g)	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
48⅜	27¼	Consol Ed NY (2f)	18	18	18	18½
109	102	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	46¾	46	46¼	46
9¾	3⅞	Consol Laundries	107	107	107	107
17¼	11½	Consol Oil (.80)	12	11¾	12	11¾
12⅝	5½	Consol Rys Cu pf	14¾	14¼	14½	14½
3¾	1⅜	Consol Textile (h)	3½	3⅜	3¾	3¾
265	135½	Container n (1.30)	1	1	1	1
35⅝	10⅝	Cont Baking A	26¼	25¾	26	25¾
8¾	3¾	Cont Baking B	36½	34¼	36½	36⅜
87½	63¾	Cont Can (1f)	5¼	5	5¼	5¼
24⅝	17½	Cont Dia Fibre (3)	22¾	22¼	22¾	22¾
66	38½	Cont Insurance (1.60f)	22¾	22¼	22¾	22¾
44⅝	27¼	Cont Motors	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
46	25	Cont Oil (1½b)	37¾	37¼	37¾	37¼
69¼	55½	Cont Steel (1)	44¼	44	44¼	44¼
83⅝	33¾	Corn Exchange (2)	31¾	30¾	31	30¾
		Corn Products (2f)	86¾	85¾	86¾	85
170	158	Corn Prodpf (7)	72½	70½	70½	71½
7¾	4	Coty	170½	170½	170½	
36½	24	Crane Co	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
37⅝	25	Cream of Wheat (2f)	36	36	36	36
13¾	13¼	Crosley Radio (1¼b)	27	27	27	26½
61½	43¾	Crown Cork & S (2)	28	28	28	28
21¾	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
56½	26	Crucible Steel	39¼	38¾	39¼	39
1¾	1¼	Cuba Co	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
		Cuban Am Sug	13¼	13	13	12¾
129	62½	Cuban Am Sug pf	121	121	121	
134	99½	Curtis Publishing	18¾	18¾	18¾	18½
		Curtis Pub pf (7)	103½	102½	102½	104
21¾	10½	Curtiss-Wright	7¾	7½	7¾	7½
83¾	43¼	Curtiss-Wright A (.50b)	21¼	21	21¼	21⅜
		Cutler Hammer (1)	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	85

—D—

19⅞	7¾	Davega St (1)	13¼	13	13	12⅞
108¾	52	Deere & Co	121	121	121	
32⅜	27	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	18¾	18¼	18¼	18¼
108¼	107	Deere & Co pf (4½)	120⅜	120	120	120
32½	19½	Dayton Pw pf (4½)	30½	30½	30½	30½
44¾	34¾	Detroit Edison (4f)	107	106⅝	106⅝	106⅞
23½	14	Del & Hudson	38¾	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
9⅝	4⅜	Del Lack & W	49¾	48	49¼	47½
		Denver R G pf (h)	19¼	19	19½	19
153	128	Detroit Edison (4f)	9	8⅞	9	8⅝
63	42	Devoe & Ray (2f)	145	145	145	145
40½	30½	Diamond Match (1½f)	66¼	66	66	65
25	10	Dixie Vortex (1½)	22	22	22	22
34⅝	18⅛	Distillers Cp Seag	23¼	23¼	23¼	
95½	93	Distillers pf ww (5)	27½	27	27	27½
61⅝	41½	Dome Mines (2f)	94	94	94	94
52¼	50⅝	Douglas A	50	49¾	50	50¼
31	29	Dresser A (3b)	75¼	74½	74½	75
1¾	¾	Duluth So Shore	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝

Business and Industry

Consumer Buying Holds Well Above Like Week of Last Year

Commerce and Finance

Despite Bullish Wheat Situation Price Falls Off

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The wheat market developed a weaker tendency late in the week reflecting lower markets at Liverpool and Winnipeg, which checked buying and increased liquidating pressure.

Earlier in the week the market had displayed considerable firmness, especially in the May delivery, with buying stimulated by extremely bullish government estimates of farm reserves, small receipts and continued strong cash markets.

Profit-taking on the hard spots, and pressure on the July and September on account of generally favorable winter wheat crop prospects for this time of year, offset the buying. After selling at $1.35¾ the May delivery sold off 3c, with eastern longs credited with liquidating on the decline.

News Bullish

Except for the fact that export business in Canadian wheat has been seasonably slow and that English millers are following a waiting policy, the general news was bullish both here and abroad. However, from a speculative standpoint the bull news has become stale apparently, and there has been little disposition to buy in volume except on the fair recessions.

The United States Government's estimate of farm reserves was a bullish statement. It showed stocks of only 128,600,000 bushels of wheat against 163,000,000 bushels a year ago; 810,000,00 bushels of corn compared to 1,404,00,000 bushels a year ago and 484,00,000 bushels of oats compared to 770,000,000 bushels Jan. 1, 1936.

These estimates indicated a decidedly close adjustment between supply and demand in all three grains. While no figures are made on farm reserves of barley and rye they are also supposed to be light.

In wheat the small stocks are accentuated by the fact that visible supplies are 13,000,000 bushels smaller than a year ago, and it is presumed that commercial mill stocks, and stocks in country mills and elevators are correspondingly light.

Flour production was heavy during the first six months of the year and it is believed the per capita consumption of wheat during the 1936-37 season will be much higher compared to recent years. The high current prices for potatoes, which are retailing for as high as 75 cents a peck in Chicago will make for increased bread consumption.

Foreign Situation Strong

The foreign situation is strong, with Italy a daily buyer of Argentine wheat, while other continental countries have taken fair quantities. However, this is the season for heavy Plate and Australian exports, which usually tend to cause an easy market.

On the basis of Broomhall's estimate of 568,000,000 bu. as total import needs for the season, shipments of 316,000,000 bu. will be necessary the next seven months. To amount to this total practically all of the Canadian surplus of 106,000,000 bu. will be needed.

Corn and oats shot up to new high marks for the crop following the posting of the farm reserve figures, but there was free profit taking, which caused some recession following the setback in wheat.

On the more recent advances in corn, country selling ceased entirely. May corn sold at $1.13⅛ at the top and May oats at 54⅞c. Cash oats sales increased sharply late in the week and receipts were small.

Stocks of Copper Drop in December

NEW YORK (AP)—Resuming publication of figures after a lapse of several years, the Copper Institute announced stocks of refined copper in the United States dropped 10,247 tons in December to 161,044 tons at the end of the year.

With consumption increasing as industry expanded, the decrease in stocks for the year was 69,844 tons.

World stocks of refined copper were reported about unchanged at 353,150 tons, with an increase in foreign stocks practically offsetting the domestic decline.

In addition, domestic stocks of blister copper fell 8480 tons, making a combined decline of 18,727 tons last month.

Home consumption increased 15,030 tons to 82,409. Refined output rose 10,147 to 78,829 tons.

The increase in domestic use was more than offset by a decline of more than 18,000 tons abroad, so that world apparent consumption was off about 3100 for the month at 161,110 tons. World output was about 600,000 tons higher at 170,080.

Exports from the United States declined to 6667 tons from 8030 in November and 7677 in October.

Home deliveries and exports totaled 89,076 tons, an increase of 13,667 over November.

Little Rock, Ark., Bond Issue

NEW YORK—An additional issue of $1,240,000 City of Little Rock, Arknasas, water revenue 4 per cent bonds, due Feb. 1, 1939 to 1976, inclusive, are being offered at prices to yield 2.00 to 3.80 per cent by Bancamerica - Blair Corporation, Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Inc., and B. J. Van Ingen & Co., Inc. With this offering, $6,590,000 bonds will be outstanding out of a total authorized issue of $7,090,000.

Road Asks Bid on Box Cars

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Officials of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway said they had asked bids for the purchase of 500 steel box cars estimated to cost $1,250,000. Plans have been made for expenditure of $1,500,000 in 1937 to improve equipment. All main-line passenger trains are to be air-conditioned, new steel rails placed and improvements made in the motive power.

New Bank Head

Courtesy International Press, Ltd.

S. H. Logan

Newly Elected President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce

S. H. Logan Succeeds Aird as President Of Canadian Bank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Sir John Aird, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce since 1926, recently announced his retirement, and he will be succeeded as president by S. H. Logan, who has been general manager since 1926.

A. E. Arscott, who has been assistant general manager at the head office since January, 1929, will succeed Mr. Logan as general manager, while S. M. Weld and James Stewart have been appointed assistant general managers.

Sir John entered the bank in 1878 as a stenographer, and after some years' experience in responsible posts in the Bank of Commerce head office and the Seaforth and Toronto branches of the bank, was appointed manager at Winnipeg. In 1915 he was named general manager.

Mr. Logan, who started his banking career in 1897 with the Halifax Banking Company, opened the Cobalt branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1905, with a tent for his office, and developed the bank's early branch system in the northern Ontario mining field. From 1923 until his appointment as general manager, Mr. Logan was senior agent of the bank's New York office.

Rearmament Abroad Seen Maintaining High Wool Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Department of Agriculture found indication in foreign rearmament programs that wool prices will maintain high levels during the next few months.

The department said "increased use of wool" for military officers' uniforms contributed to the demand in most consumer countries.

Wool prices were placed at the highest levels since 1929 with world supplies "relatively small" and demand strong.

The department said prices on the Boston wool market at the year end were "22 to 29 per cent higher than when the current advance in prices began."

The maritime strike, delaying wool imports, increased domestic prices, the department said, with mills paying premiums for supplies and contracting for wool from western states "to be shorn in May and June."

Imports of apparel wool for the first 11 months last year were reported at 98,046,000 pounds compared with 35,034,000 pounds for the same 1935 period. Imports of carpet wool for the period were 127,354,000 pounds compared with 147,477,000 pounds for the same months of 1935.

Nash Shipments Set New High Mark for December

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KENOSHA, Wis. — Nash shipments in December were 40 per cent greater than any other December in the company's history and were the largest since October, 1929, according to C. H. Bliss, vice-president and sales director of Nash Motors Company. Nash shipments of 1937 Ambassadors and Nash LaFayette "400" for the last four months of 1936 were more than 100 per cent above those for the corresponding period of 1935.

"Despite shipments more than doubled those of a year ago," Mr. Green said, "orders are piling up and motorists continue to demand more and more of our products. The demand has continued unabated since the 1937 models were first shown to the public and it has been necessary to step up production to the highest possible peak in order to keep step with the thousands of orders which are coming in."

McCrory Stores Sales up 7.1 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—McCrory Stores Corp. reported December sales of $6,714,248, compared with $6,268,355 in the like 1935 month, an increase of 7.1 per cent. In the 12 months ended Dec. 31, sales totaled $40,234,940 against $37,428,719 in 1935, a gain of 7½ per cent. In November sales decreased 1.6 per cent from the November, 1935 level. The company operates 5 and 10-cent stores throughout the country.

Ink Maker Acquires 4 Firms

NEW YORK (AP) — International Printing Ink Corp. reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission that it had acquired the assets and property of Standard Printing Ink Company, an Ohio concern, in exchange for common and preferred stock valued at $542,700. The company also reported it had purchased all of the stock of Chambon Corp., North Bergen Varnish Co., and Color Coatings Co., Inc.

U. S. Exports Off In November But Imports Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—While exports of the United States in November to all countries decreased by about $39,000,000, exports increased to Canada, Central and South America, the Department of Commerce announced. The total of $225,766,000 compared with $269,838,000 in the like month of 1935. For the 11 months of the calendar year exports totaled $2,223,480,000, compared with $2,069,404,000 in the 1935 period.

November imports rose to $196,491,000 from $169,385,000 in November, 1935, while for the first 11 months of 1936, imports totaled $2,174,536,000, compared with $1,860,715,000 in 1935.

United Kingdom Best Customer

The United Kingdom continued as the country's best customer, importing goods valued at $43,839,000 last November, compared with $62,480,000 in November, 1935. American imports from the United Kingdom increased slightly from $16,032,000 in November, 1935, to $16,625,000 last November.

Canadian purchases for the month were $35,905,000, against $27,472,000 during the previous November. Imports from Canada were $38,331,000 last November, and $27,064,000 in November, 1935.

Exports to southern North America in November were valued at $19,771,,000, compared with $18,447,000 in November, 1935, while imports were $12,377,000 compared with $8,773,000 in November, 1935.

Buying by South America from the United States totaled $18,812,000 last November, compared with $17,512,000 the previous November. Imports by the United States from South America likewise increased from $21,455,000 in November, 1935, to $23,146,000 last November.

Exports to Japan dropped from $27,072,000 to $24,100,000, but imports from Japan increased from $14,022,000 to $15,340,000 for November in the respective years.

Exports by grand divisions and countries compare (three ciphers omitted):

Exports

Grand Division	November 1935	November 1936
Europe	145,092	98,236
Northern North America	28,169	36,539
Southern North America	18,447	19,771
South America	17,518	18,812
Asia	43,632	38,849
Oceania	7,554	5,352
Africa	9,427	8,208
Total	269,838	225,766
Country		
Argentina	4,948	5,320
Australia	5,813	3,680
Belgium	8,518	5,711
Brazil	4,537	4,867
British India	3,028	1,987
British Malaya	275	320
Canada	27,472	35,905
Ceylon	129	107
Chile	1,697	1,388
China	3,377	3,226
Colombia	2,209	2,341
Cuba	5,632	5,869
Czechoslovakia	257	553
Denmark	1,398	1,182
Dominican Republic	390	374
Ecuador	263	317
Egypt	1,254	793
Finland	1,002	1,058
France	18,910	11,410
Germany	14,563	9,550
Gold Coast	276	453
Greece	780	323
Haiti (Republic of)	272	373
Honduras	517	453
Hong Kong	756	543
Iran (Persia)	365	134
Irish Free State	742	581
Italy	9,125	5,401
Jamaica	405	442
Japan	27,072	24,100
Mexico	5,351	6,799
Netherlands India	788	1,462
Netherlands West Indies	1,667	1,370
Netherlands	5,170	4,452
Newfoundland and Labrador	685	623
New Zealand	1,605	1,651
Norway	1,860	1,779
Panama	2,169	1,655
Peru	1,296	933
Philippine Islands	5,793	5,264
Poland and Danzig	4,274	2,510
Portugal	856	685
Spain	4,935	35
Sweden	5,706	4,928
Switzerland	675	703
Turkey	234	354
Union of South Africa	5,204	4,917
U. S. S. R. (Russia)	2,699	2,445
United Kingdom	62,480	43,239
Uruguay	531	952
Venezuela	1,458	2,457

Imports

Grand Division		
Europe	60,712	64,695
Northern North America	27,719	38,775
Southern North America	8,773	12,377
South America	21,455	23,146
Asia	45,735	52,151
Oceania	1,577	1,547
Africa	3,414	3,800
Totals	169,385	196,491
Country		
Argentina	4,648	7,583
Australia	1,117	766
Belgium	3,811	5,582
Brazil	8,510	8,466
British India	5,196	5,116
British Malaya	7,497	12,688
Canada	27,064	38,331
Ceylon	549	1,418
Chile	1,356	980
China	5,054	4,085
Colombia	3,677	2,721
Cuba	2,120	5,036
Czechoslovakia	1,978	2,271
Denmark	234	306
Dominican Republic	327	592
Ecuador	384	273
Egypt	678	587
Finland	1,177	1,166
France	5,963	6,165
Germany	6,618	6,567
Gold Coast	1,052	971
Greece	870	475
Republic of Haiti	127	182
Honduras	281	409
Hong Kong	1,156	624
Iran (Persia)	213	252
Irish Free State	69	152
Italy	6,108	4,416
Jamaica	183	142
Japan	14,022	15,340
Mexico	3,514	3,435
Netherlands India	3,270	5,584
Netherlands West Indies	792	1,180
Netherlands	3,878	5,250
Newfoundland and Labrador	654	442
New Zealand	451	730
Norway	2,063	2,049
Panama	463	368
Peru	546	725
Philippine Islands	6,140	5,160
Poland and Danzig	571	1,782
Portugal	426	659
Spain	2,528	1,560
Sweden	4,134	4,076
Switzerland	2,054	2,358
Turkey	735	479
Union of South Africa	159	438
U. S. S. R. (Russia)	1,161	1,244
United Kingdom	16,032	16,625
Uruguay	641	182
Venezuela	1,457	2,001

Ohio Edison Calls Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—Ohio Edison Company, a Commonwealth & Southern subsidiary, has notified holders of its first and consolidated 5 per cent mortgage bonds, due 1960, that the issue will be redeemed Feb. 1 at 105 per cent of par and accrued interest. There is approximately $27,000,000 of the issue outstanding. On Dec. 30 3¾ per cent bonds were offered publicly to provide funds for the retirement.

Italy's Economic Policy Helps Boost Nation's Foreign Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME — Italy's economic policy, adopted by the Fascist Government after the lifting of sanctions, is proving successful. The position of her foreign trade has undergone substantial improvement during the last few months. Italian exports now exceed imports, and the trade balance which for many years has been unfavorable for this country, has begun to show a surplus. The recent devaluation of the lira, or, as it is called here, its readjustment to the other principal world currencies, has naturally helped toward the improvement in Italy's foreign trade.

Exchanges with other countries have now been placed on a reciprocal basis so that the need of restricting imports has ceased to be the dominating note as in the recent past. Moreover, trade expansion has been secured without endangering the national gold reserves. In fact, for the past seven months the drain on the gold reserves of the Bank of Italy has ceased.

$1,000,000 Surplus

Although no figures have yet been disclosed, it is stated in reliable quarters that the trade balance for October showed a surplus exceeding $1,000,000. This export is exclusive of exports to Italy's new African Empire and to her other colonial possessions. If these exports were included the surplus would be substantially larger.

Ethopia is already absorbing a considerable amount of Italian products, which is steadily increasing week by week. An Italian industrialist recently told the writer that Milan alone was sending to Ethiopia no less than 20,000 parcels per day. They are all dispatched to Jibuti, but the Jibuti-Addis Ababa railway is unable to cope with this big traffic. The port of Jibuti is so flooded with Italian goods destined for Ethiopia that there is absolutely no more room for them.

Insurance Firms Act

Insurance companies are reported to have stopped insuring goods sent to French Somaliland for re-transmission in the interior of Ethiopia. The warehouses at Jibuti are filled to their utmost capacity with Italian goods, and still more parcels and cases arrive from Italy. These are now being piled in unguarded places in the open; hence the reluctance to insure them. Until the roads in the interior of Ethiopia have been built all traffic must necessarily be carried by the small railway which is altogether insufficient to meet the present heavy needs.

One other factor which has materially assisted in the increased foreign demand for Italian products is the Spanish situation. The improvement in Italian exports registered in October has been continued in November, it is claimed, and orders for Italian goods from abroad are reported to be increasing.

An idea of the present trend of Italy's foreign trade is given by the figures relating to the position of Italy's clearings with foreign countries, whose publication has now been resumed by the National Institute of Foreign Exchange. Publication of these figures was suspended in the autumn of 1935 together with all other statistics referring to Italy's economic activities.

Trade Surplus

The clearing figures reveal that Italy's trade balance is favorable with 13 European countries. The position on Dec. 11, 1936, with regard to these countries was as follows: Italy's trade surplus with Germany totaled 179,584,000 lire, with France 39,987,000 lire, with Czechoslovakia 18,043,000 lire, with Belgium 13,143,000 lire, with Spain 12,419,000 lire, with Yugoslavia 12,268,000 lire, with Great Britain 10,307,000 lire, with Sweden 9,088,000 lire, with Poland 3,812,000 lire, with Turkey 1,743,000 lire, with Denmark 1,354,000 lire, with Greece 393,000 lire and with Estonia 77,000 lire.

On the other hand, Italy had an adverse trade balance with six countries in respect of goods imported, namely, Switzerland (5,002,000 lire), Iceland (3,130,000 lire), Bulgaria (2,145,000 lire), Norway (1,183,000 lire), Finland (418,000 lire) and Lithuania (356,000 lire).

All these figures refer to clearing agreements concluded after the lifting of sanctions, with the exception of Germany, Greece and Turkey (with which the old clearings remained in force) and of Switzerland which made a clearing arrangement in December, 1935.

The figures refer to the cash accounts, that is, to balances already held and which cannot be paid for lack of available funds.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

At the turn of the year our financial writers are reviewing the past, scanning prospects for the future. The political future is considered unpredictable, because subject to the personal idiosyncrasies of too many dictators, but brighter at the moment than three months or even three weeks ago. Our economic future is more predictable, but becoming less bright.

Before 1935 our armament policy was based on the assumption that there would be no war within ten years; we are now working on the basis of war within two years, and the economic effects of this alteration upon our industrial condition are becoming daily more apparent. Unlike the political atmosphere, the economic will not be cleared so rapidly if war is avoided.

The complaint of the economists has nothing to do with the political merits of rearmament; those they accept. What troubles them is that during the rearmament period productive capacity, factors of production, men, money and machines, may be diverted to activities for which there will be no demand if war does not come.

The economists wish to relieve the intensity of the collapse which would then come, by taking certain precautions now. They desire to avoid unnecessary expansion of productive capacity at home by using imported supplies. They want to plan the execution of armament work to avoid competitive bidding between the different fighting services, so that there will be minimum cist to the taxpayers, and minimum disturbance to civil work.

No Guarding Against Collapse

The concern of the economist today is that none of these precautions is being taken. Instead of using foreign supplies of manufactured goods, we have raised tariffs behind which domestic industries are unable to expand rapidly enough to meet rising domestic demand. Outstanding example is the iron and steel industry. We have refused to appoint a War Supplies department of the Government to plan smooth production. We have no proper system to control costs of war materials. We have in fact done the best we can to aggravate the eventual collapse.

The economists do not, of course, anticipate that such a collapse will come during the present year. But during this period they do see rapidly rising raw material prices, increasing shortage of skilled labor, increasing difficulty in getting deliveries of non-military goods, increasing diversion of production to war purposes. Industry during the coming year may become top-heavy in its reliance upon an inherently unstable demand.

The magnitude of the present effect of rearmament upon English industry is a matter of some argument. If it be confined to the extra amount provided for armaments in the 1936 budget, it cannot yet be large. But, in fact, it is not so confined. Factories have been extended in many cases on funds advanced by the banks on Treasury guarantee. The capital cost of such extension is intended to be repaid in the price paid for the factory output in time of war, and need not appear therefore even in the military budget for 1937. The banks may renew their advances yearly until the demand for war purposes arrives.

See Boom Nearing End

The stock exchange looks forward to a more difficult year than in 1936. Operators have told me that they think the present boom has gone on about as long as they can expect from previous experience. Instead of making money by following the leaders in a rising market, they expect before long to have to search for methods of protecting their capital in a falling market.

The small investor is faced with the insoluble problem of trying to protect his capital and his income during a period of changing market trends. The problem is not of course urgent, but the rising markets of the past years have been particularly well informed and not based upon margin speculation; a similar attention to industrial activity and political atmosphere may find the markets anticipating an economic downturn by as much as six months. Some writers in London expect such a turn to appear in the stock markets before the end of 1937.

Something of the same prospect is seen by some banking men. If banks are to expand their advances whether for the expanding armament demand, or for a large program of civil works at this stage of the trade cycle, they may have to reduce their security portfolios, unless of course the Treasury and the Bank of England expand the credit base.

A reduction in banks' holding of governments would be a bear point for gilt-edged issues. It is true that the gold holdings of the bank have recently been increased by £65,000,000, but this might have to be reclaimed by the Exchange Equalization Account if strong pressure developed on sterling. And such pressure might appear before long if imports continue to rise faster than exports.

Day of Readjustment Coming

During the past year the full effect of a growing import surplus of merchandise trading was to some extent offset by capital and interest movements. If England had been in Germany's position she might already have begun to feel the effect of pressure on the exchanges. The Exchange Account might of course refuse to protect sterling beyond the extent of its present gold holdings, treat the amount transferred to the Bank as a fixture. This would throw the obligation of supporting sterling, if it were to be supported, on the American and French Exchange Accounts, who might refuse to carry it.

A fall in sterling might aggravate a flow of capital away from London. The monetary authorities might decide as a matter of policy to expand the credit base to allow for the rearmament demand, since there is always available (if banking credit must maintain a pretense of casual relationship with gold) the book profit on writing up the gold stock to present values.

But it is feared by many that such monetary measures would be effective only to postpone for a short time the inevitable day of readjustment. If the country has expanded its productive capacity to produce armaments, and then finds that it doesn't need armaments, no amount of monetary juggling can conceal the fact that an error has been made, and that there will be great difficulties during a period of readjustment to civilian pursuits.

It may well be that in present circumstance we must rearm on a great scale; that necessity will not prevent us from collapse when the demand no longer exists. The most we can hope to do is cushion the fall; but the cushioning should have been done during the past year, according to many of our critics.

Retail Business Up 10 to 16 P. C. Above 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Unseasonably mild and unsettled weather restricted the call for winter merchandise in the retail trade in many areas during the past week, according to the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet. Special sales-events provided the chief contribution to the improvement.

General volume of trade was sustained, continues the report, by the results of numerous January promotions, even though price reductions were narrow.

Dry Goods Sell Well

"Clearance events," says the report, "ran largely to sheets and cases, dinner cloths, bedspreads and piece goods of woolen, rayon and cotton prints, linens and cretonnes. Men's suits and overcoats, children's wear, and knit goods sold well. There was a sudden spurt in the demand for drugs, sun lamps and electric pads. Furs, lingerie, jewelry, silverware, luggage, house furnishings, rugs and furniture moved out faster than last year.

"Cities reporting a rise from the previous week's level of distribution were in the minority, both unusually high temperatures and more complicated labor difficulties combining to check the improvement. When compared with the corresponding 1936 week, however, the estimated volume of retail sales for the country, as a whole, was larger by 10 to 16 per cent.

"Continued expansion of the textile industries has widened buying power in the New England states, as sales were 12 to 18 per cent more than a year ago. Promotional events bolstered volume at most centers in the East, the rise over 1936 widening to 10 to 20 per cent.

"Reduced employment by strikes brought more postponement of buying in the Middle West," continues the survey, "shortening the gain over last year's sales to 8 to 12 per cent. Less hampered by the heavy snows than a week earlier, the total for the Northwest was widened to 10 to 15 per cent from a year ago.

"Although rain interfered with distribution in most parts of the South, sales were larger by 12 to 18 per cent than for the 1936 week. Sales also declined in the Southwest, reducing the spread over last year to 10 to 16 per cent.

"Despite strike conditions, cold and snow, retail sales for the Pacific coast were 6 to 10 per cent higher than in 1936.

Wholesale Market Busy

"Attracted by the numerous trade shows and spurred by the necessity of assembling quickly merchandise for pre-Easter selling, more buyers were in the leading wholesale markets this week than for any comparative period in seven years. At some centers a new record was established.

"While interest was concentrated strongly on women's suits, dresses, millinery, shoes, home-furnishings, rugs, furniture, dry goods, and men's clothing, buying was extended to nearly all spring lines in its inclusiveness.

"In addition to being more numerous, individual orders were larger, which expanded wholesale volume from 20 to 30 per cent beyond the proportions of that recorded for the corresponding 1936 week," the report concludes.

RFC Surplus Will More Than Cover Losses, Says Jones

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, in a letter to Senator Glass and Representative Steagall, declared that during last year, excluding instances where money was advanced to other federal agencies or disbursed for relief, collections exceeded loans disbursed by $736,000,000. The letter arrived as legislation for extension of the lending powers of the RFC were pending before Congress.

An operating surplus of $150,702,834 would more than cover losses on individual loans, Mr. Jones said. At the same time he made public a summary of RFC activities from its organization on Feb. 2, 1932, to Dec. 31, 1936, which revealed that disbursements, including those to other governmental agencies and for relief, to $9,036,986,526.

Mr. Jones's letter said that total loan authorizations, independent of allocations to other governmental agencies and for relief, by direction of Congress, were $8,574,260,051.01 which is made up of 34,000 separate loans and transactions. Of these $1,260,616,818.26 have been canceled.

"There was actually disbursed $6,344,413,566.45. Of this amount, $4,374,347,801.83, or 69 per cent, was repaid, leaving a balance outstanding of $1,970,065,764.62.

"Outstanding commitments at this time totaled $969,229,666.30, but much of this will not be used, due in large measure to the fact that it is unavailable."

In concluding, he said, "We are liquidating as rapidly as is consistent with the best interests of our borrowers and the best interest of the country. Our bill is drawn with this in view."

Use of Leaded "Gas" at Peak

NEW YORK (AP)—Automobile consumption of leaded gasoline in the United States during 1936 reached the record figure of 13,335,000,000 gallons, exceeding the previous year by 1,317,000,000 gallons, according to a report by the Ethyl Gasoline Corp. More than 70 per cent of all gasoline now being used by motorists, it said, contain lead.

Sanford Mills Net Mounts

Sanford Mills for year to Nov. 30 reports net income of $1,968,804, equal to $8.38 each on 234,980 capital shares, compared with $1,343,517 or $5.73 each on 234,480 shares in previous year.

U. S. Steel to Spend $60,000,000 on Mills

By the Associated Press

Pittsburgh, Jan. 16

W. A. Irvin, president of the United States Steel Corporation, announced last night $60,000,000 will be spent in constructing and modernizing mills at Clairton and Homestead, Penna.

He said plans are complete for three projects:

Construction at Clairton of hot strip and cold reduction mills of 600,000 tons yearly capacity; construction of a 1,000,000-ton capacity slabbing mill at Edgar Thomson Works in Homestead, and the addition of electric power producing facilities at Edgar Thomson.

Mr. Irvin disclosed the plans at a banquet for 400 steel executives climaxing the formal opening of the new $10,000,000 Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation's plate mill at Homestead. The new plants at Clairton and Edgar Thomson Works will also be units of the Carnegie-Illinois Corporation, biggest subsidiary of United States Steel.

Railroad Revenues Expand 22.6 P. C. During December

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—There was an increase of 22.6 per cent in the operating revenues of 95 Class I railroads during December, 1936, compared with the like month of 1935, according to the Association of American Railroads.

The estimates show revenues amounting to $293,876,436, compared with $239,708,262 for the same month the year before. The last big year, 1930, showed revenues for December of $295,804,992.

There was a rise of 25.1 per cent in freight revenues to $237,962,886 for the month, which compares with $190,194,880 in December, 1935, and $222,660,884 in December, 1930.

Passenger revenues for the month amounted to $30,956,253, compared with $27,457,500 in December, 1935, and $43,374,101 in December, 1930.

In the eastern district, 38 Class I railroads had estimated operating revenues of $179,242,845 in December last year, compared with $145,885,483 in December, 1935.

Freight revenues of these railroads in December, 1936, amounted to $144,638,318, compared with $114,589,537 in December, 1935, and $131,714,464 in December, 1930, or 26.2 per cent above the same month in 1935, and 9.8 per cent above the same month in 1930.

Passenger revenues of these roads in December, 1936, amounted to $20,507,393, compared with $18,567,075 in December, 1935, and $29,304,319 in December, 1930, an increase of 10.5 per cent, compared with December, 1935, but 30 per cent below December, 1930.

Johns-Manville Corp. Plans Stock Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—Johns-Manville Corporation, building materials and asbestos products concern, has announced that it plans issue of 100,000 additional shares of common stock to be offered to shareholders at about $100 a share in the ratio of 1 for each 7½ shares held.

The $100 a share price tentatively set would yield the company $10,000,000, less expenses of issue, which is to be used as working capital for the corporation and its subsidiaries and for the expansion of manufacturing and operating facilities, the announcement said.

It is expected steps will be taken shortly to register the new issue with the Securities and Exchange Commission and to list on the New York Stock Exchange.

The present price of the stock on the New York Stock Exchange is about $154 a share.

The company operates 11 plants throughout the United States.

NEW YORK, (AP)—Johns-Manville Corp. has announced the promotion of four officials to new executive posts. Charles H. Roberts was advanced to comptroller from general auditor and Vandiver Brown to secretary from assistant secretary. Arthur Olsen, who joined the company Jan. 1 was named treasurer and W. I. Waite was made secretary to the officers' board.

The appointments were made following the resignation of E. M. Voorhees, secretary-treasurer, to become vice-chairman of the finance committee and a director of U. S. Steel Corp.

Steel Workers Vote For Employee Plan

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP)—Youngstown district employee representatives of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation have adopted a resolution supporting the employee representative plan by a vote of 16 to 7, the company announced.

The resolution also provided for defending the plan before the National Labor Relations Board. Two employee representatives were absent and one did not vote.

Remington Rand Net Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—Remington Rand, Inc., makers of office equipment, report net income for the quarter ended Dec. 31 totaled $1,057,243 after all charges including non-recurring expenses incident to plant removal. After preferred dividends this was equal to 59 cents a share on the common stock. In the same quarter last year net income was $985,419, or 48 cents a share on the common stock.

Crude Rubber Consumption

NEW YORK (AP)—Consumption of crude rubber by manufacturers in the United States during 1936, according to the Rubber Manufacturers Association, is estimated at 573,522 long tons compared with 491,544 (revised) for the year preceeding.

Railroads' Buying Campaign Largest Since Early 1930

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Bigger 1937 railroad budgets for improvements were cited in financial circles today as one trend which may help Uncle Sam cut federal relief expenditures.

The carriers, after almost retiring from the equipment market in the worst depression years, have embarked upon the largest buying campaign since the close of 1929 and early 1930.

Best Since 1930

Railway Age, a trade publication, reported purchases of materials, supplies and equipment in December shot up to about $120,000,000, almost twice the comparable 1935 figure and the biggest monthly total since January, 1930.

Orders accumulating on books of equipment makers, together with increased expenditures for steel and other materials, will mean many new jobs as manufacturers expand operations.

The revival in rail equipment buying hit a brisk stride a few weeks ago, and carried into the new year.

A major source of business for heavy industry, the railroads in 1929 were spending as high as $180,000,000 monthly for materials, supplies and equipment. The total dropped as low as $29,000,000 in July, 1932.

Accumulated Needs

Part of the present increase is attributed to higher prices, but revival is credited chiefly to improvement in traffic and earnings and accumulated needs. During the depression, railroads sent several hundred thousand more cars to the scrap heap than they bought.

Aside from new equipment, Railway Age figures the carriers may spend around $160,000,000 this year for rebuilding old cars and locomotives.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe's 1937 budget calls for expenditure of $41,094,000 on improvements, including $20,000,000 for new equipment, compared with $21,283,000 in 1936.

The New York Central has ordered 100 locomotives, the largest single order in seven years. Southern Pacific mapped out $22,500,000 in expenditures for new equipment.

Many other roads, in their first important equipment buying since 1930 or 1931, have announced rolling stock purchases for 1937 ranging from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000.

General Electric Orders in Quarter Highest Since 1930

NEW YORK (AP)—General Electric Co. announced orders received in the December quarter totaled $84,857,181, the largest since the second quarter of 1930 when they were $99,916,027. For the 1935 December quarter they were $58,417,822.

Orders booked for full year amounted to $290,748,219, also a record since 1930 when they were $341,820,312. For 1936 they were $217,361,587.

Col. Townsend Made Director

NEW YORK (AP)—Col. Dallas S. Townsend, widely known authority in life insurance law, has been appointed a member of the board of directors of the Bankers National Life Insurance Company, which has its home office in Montclair, N. J.

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE VI

Bristol (Eng.), birthplace of Methodism. Sent Cabot and Penn to America. Has list of 10,000 emigrants through its Port. Free booklet, "The Birthplace of America," from Development Board, 1 Bristol Bridge, Bristol 1 (Eng.).

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Hubbard 3760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

Record-Breaking Year for
Wamsutta Mills
Send for our report
Hodgdon & Company
10 Post Office Sq. Boston
HUBbard 3510-1-2-3

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Jan. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Webster Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 6
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15

Bobby Doerr to Have Private Instruction—Hockey Twin Bill Starts at 8 O'Clock

Oscar Melillo Turns Tutor for Red Sox

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although his name is seldom mentioned in Hot Stove League discussions which concern the future of the Boston Red Sox, little Oscar Melillo will play a definite role in the 1937 American League adventure. Oscar may not appear in 50 ball games, but if Manager Joe Cronin carries out his plans the infielder will earn his salary.

The Red Sox, as fans are probable aware by this time, have a promising youngster named Bobby Doerr coming up from the San Diego club of the Pacific Coast League in the spring, and despite the fact that scouts claim he is ready for major league ball, Cronin isn't unprepared to help him over the rough spots of American League competition. The Boston manager has appointed Melillo as the boy's tutor, and it will be Oscar's job at Sarasota to take young Bobby aside and teach him the why and wherefore of second base play.

And Melillo is just the fellow who can. The American League has witnessed few second sackers who outrank the Chicagoan of Italian parentage defensively. Greater batters and base runners have overshadowed him, but down through the years with the St. Louis Browns, and later the Red Sox, "Skee" has established a truly remarkable fielding record.

Charlie White's Little Red Book lists Melillo's name as head man in four different departments of second base play. In 1933, Oscar compiled a defensive record of .991 in 130 games with the Browns, making only seven errors in 813 chances. This outstanding average is better emphasized when compared with the leading National league figure of Earl "Sparky" Adams' .983, with the Chicago Cubs in 1925.

From April 30 to July 9, 1933, Melillo accepted 271 consecutive chances withou a miscue, which is a record. In 1930, also with the Browns, he set up an American league mark by taking 572 assists in 148 contests. And on Aug. 7, 1933, he participated in five double plays, a figure held jointly by several players.

Melillo's weakness, of course, is his hitting. His lifetime average is close to the .250 level. But if Doerr is progressive enough to absorb the defensive knowledge his veteran instructor is in a position to pass along, Boston's second-base problem will be solved for many years.

While on the Pacific coast, Cronin heard conflicting reports about Doerr. A majority of rumors said the youngster can't miss on his initial trial. Others insist he needs at least one more season of schooling in Class AA company. Melillo, however, may iron out difficulties that might ordinarily necessitate more seasoning in the minors.

* * *

Cronin and General Manager Eddie Collins went over 1937 Red Sox contracts yesterday and several documents were dropped in the mail. The entire roster should be covered by the end of today. Although few pay boosts are expected, it is generally understood that the reductions likewise are limited. No club owner has been more liberal than has Tom Yawkey, and, despite the unsatisfactory showing last season, the Sox players will be treated generously in 1937.

* * *

Bob Quinn of the Bees says he sees no reason for Manager Bill McKechnie making a special trip to Boston before the opening of the training season. Bill is enjoying a well-earned vacation at the present time.

Harlow to Remain

According to local reports Dick Harlow, football coach at Harvard, has definitely declined the offer as director of physical education at Penn State. No announcements have been officially made, but since it was known that the genial mentor would make a decision shortly the impression seems general that he has decided to stay at Harvard.

Penn State, Harlow's Alma Mater, had climaxed two previous offers with a third in which the job would be held open one year for him if he would accept now. The proposition was attractive but Harlow could not resist the urge to stay on as football coach here.

Schenck Wins at Lake Worth

PALM BEACH, Jan. 16 (AP)—Joseph Schenck 3d, of New York, won the annual Lake Worth Golf Tournament at the Palm Beach Golf Club yesterday, turning in a one-up victory over Drew Johnston of Pittsburgh, in the 36-hole finals.

Canadians Lead American Rivals In Scoring Race

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
McGill	3	0	0	29	2	6
Harvard	2	0	0	7	4	4
Queen's	2	0	0	12	5	4
Toronto	2	0	1	24	6	4
Montreal	2	0	2	13	14	4
Yale	0	0	2	2	18	0
Dartmouth	0	0	2	1	12	0
Princeton	0	0	4	3	30	0

Result Jan. 15

Queen's 6, Montreal 4.

Games Tonight

Princeton at Harvard.
Dartmouth at Yale.
Montreal at Toronto.

Canadian players in the Three-I hockey league, paced by Paul Pidcock and Clayton Crosby of McGill University, are way out in front of their American rivals for individual scoring honors.

Both Pidcock and Crosby have rolled up a point total of 11, each followed closely by Charles Sweeney of Toronto, who has 10 to his credit.

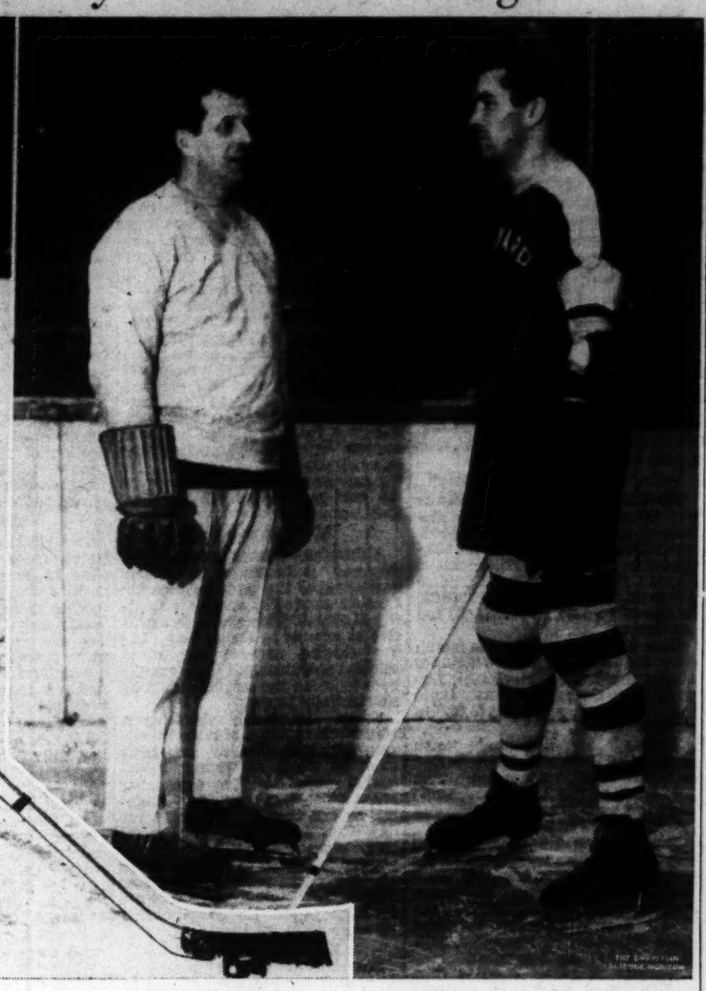
The nearest United States players to these leaders are Capt. George Ford, George Roberts and John Mechem of Harvard, who have scored three points each. The scorers:

Name and College	Gls.	Assts.	Pts.
Crosby, McGill	6	5	11
Pidcock, McGill	5	6	11
Sweeney, Toronto	7	3	10
Morrison, Toronto	5	3	8
Lamb, McGill	5	2	7
Fullerton, Toronto	4	3	7
Crutchfield, McGill	1	6	7
Gagne, Montreal	5	1	6
McClelland, Toronto	2	3	5
McConnell, McGill	3	2	5
Dickison, McGill	4	0	4
Catlin, Queen's	3	1	4
Munro, Queen's	3	1	4
Duff, McGill	1	3	4
Ripley, Toronto	2	1	3
Walker, McGill	2	1	3
Armand, Montreal	2	1	3
Poupore, Queen's	2	1	3
Ford, Harvard	2	1	3
Roberts, Harvard	2	1	3
Mechme, Harvard	1	2	3
Elie, McGill	0	3	3
Charles, Toronto	2	0	2
Valiquette, Toronto	2	0	2
Childs, Yale	2	0	2
Mignault, Montreal	1	1	2
Genier, Montreal	1	1	2
Lecavalier, Montreal	2	0	2
Meiklejohn, McGill	1	0	1
Mackay, McGill	1	0	1
Pope, Harvard	1	0	1
Harding, Harvard	1	0	1
Covey, Princeton	1	0	1
Barnicle, Princeton	1	0	1
Ouimet, Montreal	1	0	1
Rey, Toronto	0	1	1
Ecker, Harvard	0	1	1
Costello, Dartmouth	1	0	1
Woodhull, Princeton	0	1	1
Moore, Princeton	0	1	1
Mather, Dartmouth	0	1	1
Kentry, Queen's	1	0	1
Hepburn, Queen's	1	0	1
McGinnis, Queen's	1	0	1
Cawer, Queen's	1	0	1
Leger, Montreal	1	0	1

Feature 'Garden Party' Doubleheader Tonight

By a Staff Photographer

Jack Harris, Left Wing, Boston Olympics



Manager Joe Stubbs (Left) and Capt. George Ford of the Harvard Hockey Team

Cook Brothers and Boucher Leave Hockey Record Behind

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When will a forward line equal that of the New York Rangers which performed from 1926 to 1936? With Frankie Boucher, the curly-haired gentleman center, flanked by the Cook brothers, Bill and Bun, goals and assists simply poured into the records year after year.

When the Rangers were formed back in the 1926 era, the Cooks were obtained from Saskatoon. Boucher became the property of Rangers through a deal with Boston. Charlie Adams bought out the Pacific Coast League players that year and among them was Frank Boucher, who had been performing for Vancouver. In the shuffle and general distribution of the Coast players, Boucher went to Rangers.

It did not take Lester Patrick long to blend the Cook brothers and Boucher into a forward line, but it seems a little beyond reason to suppose that the tall, angular Lester even dreamed of the record that line would set. Since those three first began to reach prominence all teams have tried to form like lines.

Tenth Season

They completed their tenth successive season together last year but were on the downgrade and this year the line is no more, Bun having been sold to the Bruins while Bill serves in the role of general utility player and coach. Boucher centers a another line.

All told, in regular league games, this forward line scored 523 goals and 510 assists for a total of 1033 points. Last year was by far the poorest these players experienced, but much of their failure at that time was due to injury, Bun being out of action a good long while, thereby breaking up the combination.

There have been forward lines to equal that veteran combination of Rangers but they were not of long duration. Boston had a scoring line in the 1929-30 season of Cooney Weiland at center, Norman "Dutch" Gainor at left wing and Dit Clapper on the right boards. That line established an all-time scoring record for the one season but the line itself did not hang together long, Gainor fading out of the picture after a couple of years.

Toronto came along with the introduction of the so-called "kid" line when smooth Joe Primeau centered the burly Charlie Conacher and Harvey Jackson. This line was brilliant from the beginning and appeared to be well on the way toward rivaling that of the Rangers. Mishaps appeared and broke up the combination frequently and the line ended with the early retirement of Primeau, and now Charlie Conacher is shelved, probably for the season, with a bad wrist.

Detroit has a forward line which has power, speed, combination and other requisites, but this is a veteran combination together only a year or two and not likely to continue more than a few more. Canadiens sport the combination of Howie Morenz, Johnny Gagnon and Aurel Joliat, but here, too, is a combination of veterans who will not have a long continuous record.

Replacements

Perhaps Lester is hopeful of building the successor right on his own team with the Colville brothers, Mac and Neil, along with Alex Shibicky. These "Brats" of his, as they were termed by Doc Holst, Detroit newspaperman, represent the nearest approach for logical replacements. The youngsters embrace a combination of brothers, young in point of service and promising as capable hockey players. The example as set by the Boucher line is long and meritorious, however, and Shibicky and the Colvilles have a goal to strive for.

The Cooks and Boucher were without peers in combination play. They knew by habit each move the other would make and it was common to see the wings cross over on attack and defenders were continually thrown into confusion attempting to cover. Each man was a finished skater, stickhandler and marksman, and goaltenders never knew when to expect well-directed shots from the forehand or backhand of these magicians. Their record:

Regular League Games

Year	W. Cook G	W. Cook A	F. Boucher G	F. Boucher A	F. Cook G	F. Cook A	Total
1926-27	33	4	13	16	14	9	88
1927-28	18	6	23	12	14	14	87
1928-29	15	8	10	16	13	5	67
1929-30	29	30	26	36	24	18	163
1930-31	30	12	12	27	18	17	116
1931-32	34	14	12	23	14	20	117
1932-33	28	22	7	28	22	15	122
1933-34	13	13	14	30	18	15	103
1934-35	21	15	13	32	13	21	115
1935-36	7	10	11	18	4	5	55
	228	134	141	237	154	139	1033

Total Goals—523. Total assists—510.

Hub Events

Tonight

Amateur Hockey—Harvard vs. Princeton, Olympics vs. N. Y. Rovers, Garden, 8. Commercial League games at Arena, 7.

Swimming—Harvard vs. Providence Boys' Club at Harvard Indoor Athletic Building, 8.

Basketball—Maine vs. Northeastern at Boston Y, 8.

Coming

Pro Tennis—Perry vs. Vines at Boston Garden, 8:30, Jan. 18.

Pro Hockey—Toronto vs. Bruins, Garden, 8:30, Jan. 19.

College Hockey—B. U. vs. Brown, Arena, Jan. 19.

Track—Twenty-first Annual Indoor Games at the Boston Y. M. C. A., Jan. 23.

Bonja Henie—Boston Garden, Jan. 27.

Basketball—Boston Y. M. H. A. vs. West End House, Arena, Jan. 30.

College Swimming Results

Amherst 51, Fordham 20.
Bowdoin 47, Wesleyan 20.
Conn. State 59, M. I. T. 18.
F. & M. 38, Ryder 37.

College Hockey Result

Queen's 6, Montreal 4.

Manero to Salem C. C.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Jan. 16 (AP)—Tony Manero, national open golf champion, will leave the Sedgefield Country Club here March 1 to become professional at the Salem Country Club in Peabody, Mass.

Manero said he had been offered a one-year contract. The open champion said he would play in the British Open and the Ryder Cup matches this summer, being away a total of six weeks.

Manero's contract was reported to call for a salary of $10,000.

Hunnewell Leaves College

ORONO, Maine, Jan. 16 (AP)—Bill Hunewell of Madison, varsity cross-country captain and leading distance runner in the State, left the University of Maine this week for the remainder of the college year. James A. Gannet, registrar at the university, said Hunnewell gave no reason for leaving, but indicated he would return next fall.

Perry and Vines In Hub Monday

Professional tennis history is undoubtedly in the making on the tour of the game's greatest exponents, Fred Perry, retired world's amateur champion, and Ellsworth Vines, world's No. 1 professional star, which hits Boston Monday night for match play at Boston Garden.

Having started off at an unprecedented clip at Madison Square Garden, New York, when a record crowd of 17,630 paid $58,119.50 into the till, Bill O'Brien, who booked the tour, predicts that the five-month coast to coast tour will exceed $300,000, which is some $57,000 better than the famous Vines-Tilden trip.

Owing to the indisposition of Vines, one cancellation was made, that being the stop in Detroit. Ellie went to bed for a rest. Vines got back into action last night at Pittsburgh and makes up for his Detroit cancellation by jumping to the automobile city tonight. Last night Vines beat Perry in four sets.

Vines and Perry, together with Bruce Barnes and George Lott, will reach Boston Sunday evening, with the two principals in excellent condition and set to stage the best battle of the trip to date.

Vines has made a rapid recovery and has shaken the sluggishness that marked his play in New York and Cleveland, and which helped materially in his downfall before the English amateur champion, who on his side of the net was for a time a bit handicapped by indoor play on a canvas floor under artificial lights.

In better condition than at any time in the trip, Vines expects to again turn the tide and run the visitor off the court. In Boston, Vines and Perry will meet in singles play, as will Barnes and Lott, winding up with the four matched in doubles play.

Week-End Hockey

By the Associated Press

Saturday

National League

Maroons vs. Canadiens at Montreal.
Chicago at Toronto.

International-American League

Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Syracuse at Pittsburgh.
Providence at Springfield.

American Association

Kansas City at Tulsa.

Sunday

National League

Boston at New York Americans.
Detroit at Chicago.

International-American League

Philadelphia at Syracuse.
Cleveland at New Haven.
Pittsburgh at Providence.

American Association

Kansas City at St. Louis.
Wichita at St. Paul.

Vines Stops Perry

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 16 (AP)—Ellsworth Vines, United States professional tennis champion, handed Fred Perry, former champ of the amateur courts, his first defeat as a professional last night. The game scores were 6—3, 5—7, 6—4, 6—1. Vines' victory came after he had thrice been defeated by the Britisher. Perry, the recently turned professional, defeated Vines in New York, Cleveland and Chicago.

Garden's Ice Doubleheader Features Crimson-Tiger Tilt

Harvard vs. Princeton. Boston Olympics vs. New York Rovers. That's the doubleheader hockey scheduled for the Boston Garden tonight. The party is scheduled to start at 8 o'clock sharp with Harvard and Princeton answering the opening whistle for a complete 60 minute game to be followed directly by the Olympics and Rovers.

The Crimson skaters will be seeking their third straight league victory while the Olympics will be striving to break back into the winning column. After their first defeat of the season last week at the hands of Toronto University.

Coach Joe Stubbs of the Harvard six, while feeling confident of a Crimson victory, is not holding Princeton too lightly. Stubbs plans to start the same team which faced Dartmouth last week.

George Mahoney, whom many consider one of the best goalies in college ranks this season, will be in the nets. Traff Hicks and Russ Allen will start on the defense.

Capt. George Ford will center Harvard's first line with Austie Harding on left wing and Johnny Mechem on the opposite flank. The second line will be George Roberts at center, Ed Cutter and Ralph Pope on the wings.

Coach Dick Vaughn of Princeton is standing pat on the lineup that has shown improvement with every start. The Tigers have only one senior on the team, and before the season is over, Coach Vaughn should have a formidable array of hockey players.

Cliff Baker will be in the cage, with Bob Burke and Bill Barrett at the defense posts. Johnny Bissell is playing center on the first Princeton forward line with Pete Cook on the right wing and Wilkes Covey on the left.

Eddie Jeremiah has been working his Olympic club unusually hard this week in an effort to prime them for the game with the powerful New York Rovers. The Rovers will be the favorite over Jeremias's team because of their season's record. In the starting lineup for the New York six will be Ingils in goal with Jopling and Gromoll on the defense. Lester Patrick's newest "kid" line will open the fray. This line is made up of Tony Desmarais at center with Lude Waring and Lloyd Allsby flanking him on the wings.

The local club will present their usual starting team. Tom Moone will be in the goal, Art Smith and Johnny Ulman on the defense, and Frank Spain, Paul Guibord and Jack Harris on the forward line.

B. C. and Huskies Hold League Lead

Northeastern, by virtue of its 7 to 4 victory over Bowdoin, and Boston College through its 6 to 5 triumph in two overtime periods over Boston University, are tied for leadership of the newly formed New England Intercollegiate Hockey League. The Huskies and Boston College played to 1 to 1 tie on Jan. 2, but tie games do not count in the standing of the league.

The standing of the N. E. I. H. L., which is figured on a percentage basis, is given below, including games played up to and including Jan. 13.

	Won	Tied	Lost	Pts
B. C.	2	1	0	1.000
N. U.	1	1	0	1.000
B. U.	3	0	1	.750
Colby	1	0	1	.500
Middlebury	0	0	0	.000
New Hampshire	0	0	1	.000
Bowdoin	0	0	2	.000
M. I. T.	0	0	2	.000

The individual scores of games played to date are as follows:

Dec. 1—B. U. 7, M. I. T. 1; 18—B. U. 6, Colby 4; 21—B. C. 5, M. I. T. 2; Jan. 2—N. U. 1, B. C. 1; 5—B. U. 3, Univ. of N. H. 1; 11—Colby 2, Bowdoin 1; 12—B. C. 6, B. U. 5; 13—N. U. 7, Bowdoin 4.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

Dazzy Vance a Brooklyn Dodger holdout; Carl Hubbell and Met Ott signed with Giants.

Columbia Handed Upset Defeat By The Elis 53-33

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Pennsylvania's Quakers have the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League race all to themselves today, but they face the necessity of ending the current upset streak to stay in front.

Columbia's defending champions dropped into the upset-victim division last night, when they took a 53-33 drubbing from Yale at New Haven. This left Penn the only undefeated team in the circuit. The Quakers, however, meet Dartmouth at Hanover tonight, while Harvard, a dangerous contender, clashes with the last-place Cornell team at Ithaca.

Penn already has beaten Dartmouth at Philadelphia, while Harvard has conquered Cornell at Cambridge. The change in the courts may provide the losers their chance to come back, however.

Yale, beaten by Penn at its first league start, looked like a different team with Bob Beckwith, Capt. Bud Miles and Larry Kelly all ringing the bell with their shots. The Elis never were behind, gaining a 24-15 lead in the first half and building it up to 37-19 early in the second period. Beckwith scored 15 points, Miles 12 and Kelley 10. John O'Brien was the only effective Columbia marksman, getting 13 points.

Harvard's prospects of trimming Cornell were dimmed somewhat when the Crimson's scoring streak was halted in a non-league game with Syracuse. The final score was 52-18, with the "S men" dominating the entire game.

* * *

West Virginia's Mountaineers have an opportunity to tie Pittsburgh for the Eastern Intercollegiate Conference lead when they take on Carnegie Tech, the defending champion, in the only game in the circuit tonight. Pitt faces Navy in a non-league game.

West Virginia whipped Georgetown, 41-32, in its only conference start just after the Hoyas had bowed to Carnegie, 25-17. On their home court at Morgantown, the Mountaineers should have a big edge.

Temple also engages a non-conference rival, Villanova, while Princeton, a league member, tackles Williams in other games on tonight's program.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT AT 8:15
BOSTON SYMPHONY
ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY
CONDUCTOR
Dimitri MITROPOULOS
GUEST CONDUCTOR
Friday, Jan. 22, at 2:30
Saturday, Jan. 23, at 8:15
Closing Concerts with Mr. Mitropoulos

PLYMOUTH—Ber. Mon. Eve. 8:30 Two Weeks Only
JOHN GOLDEN Announces
PHILIP MERIVALE
in
'AND NOW GOOD-BYE'
With MARGUERITE CHURCHILL
SEATS NOW
Eve., 55c to $2.75. Thurs. and Sat. Mats., 55c to $2.20. Tax included.

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL Wed. Eve., Jan. 20, 8:15
PUTNAM ALDRICH
AND
ALFRED ZIGHERA
Recital of XVIIth and XVIIIth Century Music for Harpsichord and Viola da Gamba
Assisted by the
Boston Society of Ancient Instruments

Eastern Premiere!
Titled First Noh Dancer of Japan
Kenji Hinoki
ONE PERFORMANCE
Repertory Theatre
JAN. 26 AT 8:15
Seats at Box Office, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10 and 55 cents.

RADIO STAR (*Eddie Cantor Hour*) BECOMES A SCREEN SENSATION!
Universal presents
DEANNA DURBIN
in
3 SMART GIRLS
with
BINNIE BARNES—ALICE BRADY
CHAS. WINNINGER
—Now Showing—
Keith Memorial

SHUBERT—Tonight 8:30
TALLULAH BANKHEAD
in "REFLECTED GLORY"
A New Comedy by GEORGE KELLY
with Clay Clement, Ann Andrews, Phillip Reed. Eves., 55c to $2.75. Wed. and Sat. Mats., 55c to $2.20. Tax Included.

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
SAME SHOW 3D SIXTH SCREENS
2—Columbia Hits—2
"PENNIES from HEAVEN"
Starring BING CROSBY
Also JEAN ARTHUR, GEO. BRENT
in "MORE THAN A SECRETARY"

NEW YORK, N. Y.

LAURENCE RIVERS, Inc. Presents
William Gaxton : : Kitty Carlisle
in ERIK CHARELL'S
White Horse Inn
International Musical Comedy Hit
CENTER Theater 49th St. and 6 Av. New York City
Eves., 8:30—$5c to $2.85
Mats., Wed.—55c to $2.20, Sat.—55c to $2.75.

SALE
of
MEN'S SHOES
$4.95 up
Excellent values in what is frankly a clearance of men's fine shoes in which we do not have all sizes in every style. Your size in one style or another, though. Featured are sturdy models for winter wear. All men's wool hosiery reduced 20% to 30%.
Men's Store
15 WEST STREET
BOSTON
THAYER McNEIL

Where to Dine

BOSTON

GOOD FOOD
by expert Chefs!
When all's said and done, this Restaurant's popularity traces right back to its sanitary, modern kitchens, and the Chef responsible for its food preparation. There are refinements of standards and service which augment our menus. But the delicious foods, themselves, are the back-log of our success.
CAFE de PARIS
299 Harvard Street, Brookline 165 Mass. Avenue, Boston

The New
SLADE'S
Barbecue De Luxe
1122 Boylston Street, Boston
New Dixie Room and Lounge Now Open
Music 6 to 1? No Cover, No Minimum
DINNERS 50c till 5 p. m.
65c and up 5-2

Special Sunday Dinners 65c and 70c
Served Noon to 9 P. M.
Also try our Home-Made Ice Cream Sodas and College Ices. Sandwich Specials. No Liquor served.
Puritan Restaurant
173 Mass. Ave. Com. 9558
Other Locations: Portland, Me., Manchester and Nashua, N. H.

Visit
The Nantucket
For tasty, homelike foods. Luncheon specialties for those whose time is limited.
Waffles an Everyday Supper Attraction
Special Sunday Dinner 12-3 P. M.
55 FALMOUTH STREET

The
EXCELLENT LUNCH
305 Huntington Ave., opp. Y.M.C.A.
the food is as good as our name implies.

SMÖRGASBORD
AT THE VIKING
Continental Style of Dining
American Menu also
442 STUART STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Jane Dario
146 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 50c. — 75c.
DINNER $1.00 — $1.25

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

The Garden Cafeteria
The Smart Place to Eat
222 Second St. North

ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA

THE GRAND
89 HINDLEY STREET
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON—DINNER
Also Excellent Board and Residence

BROOKLINE, MASS.

Your enjoyment
of our delightfully prepared food is heightened by prompt, unobtrusive service.
LUNCHEON Noon to 2:30 DINNER 6 to 8:30
20 CHAPEL STREET, BROOKLINE
Longwood Towers

SUNDAY DINNERS 12:00—2:30
WEEK DAYS
Luncheon 12:00-2:30
Dinner 5:00-7:30
1389A Beacon Street
Coolidge Corner

CAMBRIDGE, MASS

Ford's RESTAURANT
Choice Foods
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner
1674 Massachusetts Avenue

FRAMINGHAM CR., MASS.

OPEN ALL YEAR
Dine delightfully in a colonial atmosphere
Seiler's 1812 House
Framingham Centre
on the Worcester Highway Route 9

READING, PENNA.

CRYSTAL Restaurant
537-545 PENN STREET
For 24 years . . . Reading's most famous place to eat!

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Argentine Review Stresses Social and Economic Aspect

(Continued from Page 1)

ion of certain authorities discriminatory, retaliatory policies were, and are, closely allied to internal political situations, which continue stable in their instability.

Some Opinions Expressed

Confronting then the deliberations of the peace conference with the actual situation, many observers have expressed the view that the accomplishments, as on some other fronts, are more important for the unanimity of spirit shown, for the newer and wider principles adopted and for the mincing steps taken forward rather than for their radical and revolutionary character. On the other hand, many of the delegates who worked in the committee and subcommittees on economic problems have expressed the greatest satisfaction with the progress achieved. One intimated that if the obstacles which had to be overcome were fully known, the true measure of the accomplishments of this committee might be better appreciated.

Four proposals stand out as rather unique and promising. Brazil proposed the study on the standard of living. The project reads that peace conference "recommends a careful survey of the standards of living and the economic indices of the various regions within their territories."

It was learned on good authority that though this project came from the Brazilian delegates as a whole, its author was a prominent and very wealthy Brazilian who of recent years has become an authority on the economic evolution of Brazil and whi has subsidized a private liberal arts college with his own funds and who has come to realize the importance of comortable living standards in national and international life.

May Prove Outstanding

If this study is made and carried out thoroughly in all Latin America, especially, a qualified authority has asserted that it may prove to be one of the outstanding accomplishments of the conference as it will reveal situations which vitally affect peace, political stability and economic solvency in America as they have never been revealed before.

The regulation of vegetable and animal products is a project which, when put into effect will eliminate one of the highest hurdles of friendly economic and commercial relations between the Argentine and the United States. In the opinion of Dr. Helio Lobo, Brazilian delegate on the economics committee, one of the main causes for the aloofness of Argentina toward the United States was the undiscriminating ban on the importation into the United States of all Argentine cattle when a study, it is declared, would have revealed that the ban should have applied, if at all, only to meat from certain limited sections of the nation.

Shortly after the conference got under way it seemed clear to some observers and delegates that the time was not yet ripe, perhaps for political reasons more than anything else, to raze all trade barriers and restrictions and that the hopes of many must be deferred. In lieu, then, of the radical measures hoped for, two important but attenuated attempts at the same objectives were proposed by the United States.

In Nature of a Compromise

These were accepted and are recommendations under the titles of "Equality of Treatment in International Trade and Restrictions on International Trade." The proposal and adoption of these two recommendations illustrate a technique of conferences of this sort. Balked in the effort to achieve the ultimate goal, compromises were accepted and the proposal was treated as a seed which it is expected may flower in the forthcoming conference at Lima in 1938.

Both of these deal with the outstanding political obstacles to fuller inter-American trade and run into the trade policies of Germany and Italy and up against policies adopted by many American governments to pull themselves out of the depression. The purpose of the first of these is to "suppress as soon as possible all discriminatory practices including those arising in connection with import license systems, exchange control, and bilateral clearing and compensation agreements."

The second one, on trade restrictions, states "that such restriction and prohibitions give rise to discontent and uncertainty as well as fear and disputes among all countries." This recommends, also, "that the American states abstain, so far as possible, from raising or augmenting tariff barriers and every other kind of restrictions which directly or indirectly hinder international trade and resulting payments."

For Gradual Reduction

It proposes a gradual reduction of restrictions on international trade to be carried forward "through the conclusion or revision of bilateral economic or commercial Agreements and Treaties and through unilateral action by each country."

Of the nearly 70 projects agreed upon by the conference, around 30 came out of the committee on intellectual co-operation.

The American nations have agreed to study how instruction, the radio and press, scouts, both boys and girls, women, artists and writers can co-operate for the preservation and establishment of peace and of those conditions which conduce to peaceful living. The conference decided to propose exchanges of professors and students, of publications and documents, educational films and publicity. A project on the establishment of an ethnological and historical collection was accepted. The role of private organizations in the promotion of peace was another topic passed upon favorably. Artistic exhibitions and co-operation received attention. This committee also accepted several projects for homages and acted on the question of a lighthouse to Columbus. Intellectual property rights was another of the multitude of problems into which this committee sank its teeth.

Purposes of Projects

The evident purposes of these projects is to stimulate all those agencies which can transmit information about one country to another to do so; to amplify the scope of their activity; to emphasize the function of individuals and groups in the promotion of peaceful living and to make smoother the routes along with the products of intellectual and artistic activity flow.

It has taken Brazil more than five years to get across some elementary facts of her geography in order to explain her own attitude toward the Pan American Highway. The first plan was to bring the highway down through the western border of Brazil. This is an enormous stretch of thousands of miles through uninhabited country, through limitless forests and jungles and across numberless enormous rivers, necessitating 3000 bridges if that plan should be accepted. Brazil refused because of the high cost and impracticability of the plan and had to teach elementary geogarphy before some delegates came to understand that Brazil's opposition was not obstructionism but plain common sense.

It was the consensus in the committee on intellectual co-operation that everything which could be done to promote greater mutual knowledge of each other should be pushed at top speed if the essential differences between America and the rest of the world were to be understood and if the role reserved to all-America in world affairs were to be comprehended.

Arbitration Board Urged for Ontario School Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Establishment of an Ontario Board of reference, composed of representatives of the Department of Education, the trustees' association and the teachers' federations, to arbitrate differences between teachers and trustees, will be strongly urged on the department, following the passing of the resolution at the recent annual meeting here of the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation.

Canadians spend only 3½ per cent of their incomes to maintain all the schools and universities in Canada, according to A. C. Lewis, president of the federation. Mr. Lewis maintained that education needs greater financial assistance from province and Dominion. He pointed out that in 1933 Canada spent $594 per convict in penitentiaries, and only $83 per child in school, and that the school debenture debt was only 17 per cent of total municipal debt.

Deploring what he termed the economic waste involved in the overcrowding of schools in the larger centers, Mr. Lewis said that the mass-production methods of industry should not be emulated in the classroom. In many centers teachers are handling classes almost doubled and far beyond the desirable 30 to one maximum, with decreased remuneration in many cases.

Contending that the cost of education is not excessive, he said that school costs from 1930 to 1933 fell in Ontario about $2,000,000, while 13,000 more pupils attended elementary schools and over 12,000 more pupils attended secondary schools.

N. C. Negroes Gain In Farm Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Income from projects in North Carolina sponsored by Negro teachers of vocational agriculture increased from $141,527 in 1935 to $151,744 in 1936, S. B. Simmons, supervisor, reported. Enrollment in classes increased during the year, and more than 10 different types of classes were added.

A total of 936 Negroes completed corn projects, Supervisor Simmons said, producing 81,122 bushels, or an average of 32 bushels an acre. This was 11 bushels above the state average for 1936. Valued at 75 cents a bushel, the corn represented a cash return of $60,000.

During the year the average weight of swine included in projects conducted by Negroes increased from 176 to 206 pounds. This gain was attributed to better feeding.

More than 1000 former Negro students of vocational agriculture are now engaged in dirt farming, Mr. Simmons reported. Local and state clubs last year sold more than $55,000 worth of farm produce, he said. The club members beautified 673 rural homes, schools and churches, and on Thanksgiving Day distributed 356 baskets of foodstuffs to needy families and sent $100 to the Negro Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro, as an initial payment on a scholarship fund to be established as a memorial to Dr. H. O. Sargent.

Western Canada's 18 Forest Camps Shelters for Boys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Western Canada's experiment with forestry camps for unemployed youth, modeled on the CCC camps of the United States, is proving a marked success. Officials in charge of the job of putting 2000 young men into camps in British Columbia have reported to the Government that a fine spirit prevails among the camp inmates, who have built their own houses and other facilities.

Life in the camps is rough but comfortable, with warm housing and good clothing. Eighteen camps have been established on Vancouver Island and the mainland contiguous to Vancouver where the mild winter climate makes it possible to undertake forestry work, such as the cutting of trails and the propagation of seedling trees, at this season.

Mrs. Roosevelt Sees Jail in Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—Pursuing her effort to attract attention to the need of improvement in the American penal system, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt toured the District of Columbia Jail Jan. 14. When reporters met her afterward, she paid tribute to the administrators, but said the facilities of the antiquated prison were inadequate.

Almost 700 inmates are housed in the jail which Department of Justice officials say has room for 480. First offenders and "repeaters" are housed together and there are no facilities for exercise or air.

"From my point of view," Mrs. Roosevelt said, "it is extremely dangerous not to have enough room for the young and the first offenders to be segregated from the older persons. The interest of the community is to prevent crime. Conditions such as these tend to intensify criminal tendencies."

The President's wife said that the administrators had done all they could to make the jail clean, warm, and airy, considering its construction. The food she found "remarkably good," with three meals a day instead of only two, often served by penal institutions.

Mrs. Roosevelt is hopeful that her visits to various jails and penitentiaries may serve to inspire taxpayers in every community to investigate conditions at their local institutions to see where they may be improved.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Berengaria	Jan. 20 Cherbourg	Jan. 26	Jan. 19, 8:00 pm	Jan. 20, 8:00 am
Europa	Jan. 23 Cherbourg	Jan. 28	Jan. 22, 1:00 pm	Jan. 22, 8:00 pm
Champlain	Jan. 23 Plymouth	Jan. 30	Jan. 22, 8:00 pm	Jan. 23, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡Hauraki	Seattle	Jan. 29	Jan. 24, 4:00 pm	Jan. 24, 7:30 pm

First-class mail for Australia is dispatched via London, taking 35 to 40 days for delivery. There is no second-class mail.
‡New Zealand only.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 10c a line for one or two insertions, 8½c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 12c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

HOME AND CLUB WOMEN
Manufacturer offers exclusive agency, artists' smocks, smart Hooverettes, aprons that require no ironing. Profit 50%. Managerial opportunities. Jean Gaston, 225 8th Ave., New York.

HOUSES FURNISHED

TO PRIVATE family for season, reasonable price, pleasant, comfortable home, large porch; spacious grounds, overlooking lake; garage; close in. 606 S. Olive, West Palm Beach, Fla.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 445 West 150th St., New York City.

MULTIGRAPHING

MULTIGRAPHING
Prompt attention to mail orders.
L. A. Letter Shop, 618 Lebanon Street
Los Angeles, Calif. VAndike 1359

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON 226-232-236-240 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River; all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St.; 2-3-4 rooms, bath, refrigeration; resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3. Ken. 2444, or superintendent in each house.

DEDHAM, MASS. — 4-room heated apartment, oil heat, convenient bus, school; $30; quiet neighborhood. Call evenings, Ded. 1503-R.

FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.—Choice apartments, electrically equipped, air conditioned; Beautyrest mattresses. Owner, 321 S. E. 8th Ave.

FOR RENT—Five rooms in quiet section; adults only. Apply in person, 7 Holmfield Ave., Mattapan, Mass.

CORSETIERES

CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the dfesent day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

FOLDING CHAIRS

FOLDING CHAIRS—A freight car in with 4500 chairs; some seconds and some closeout bargains. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Tel. Cap. 3632.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

EXCELLENT selection costly bedroom, living room, dining room furniture for less than cost of new commercial factory furniture; also rugs; new Simmons bedding and studio beds at great savings. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

FURRIERS

FUR COATS—A reputable fur house located in the wholesale fur district offers you choice quality fashionably styled fur coats at a guaranteed saving of at least 25% to 50%. No obligation to buy these most unusual values.
"Buy in Confidence—It Pays"
CHARLES MORRIS
328-330 Seventh Ave., New York City
Seventh Floor (corner 29th Street)
Open Daily until 6 P. M. LO. 5-4047

HELP WANTED—MEN

AUTOMOBILE mechanic wanted, good all-round man. ORRIN L. DYER, 16 Woburn St., Reading, Mass. Tel. Reading 1570.

MAN with driving license that understands automobile mechanics and can give driving lessons. ORRIN L. DYER, 16 Woburn St. Tel. Reading (Mass.) 1570.

WANTED—Herdsman for large herd registered cows; must thoroughly understand feeding, milking and care; first class references required. Blossom Hill Farms, Lebanon, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED cook-housekeeper, home in country; state experience, salary. Write Box J-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SECOND MAID, Protestant, under 35 years, small family, excellent position; $15. NEWTON EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, Newton North (Mass.) 5440.

WOMAN to get supper, do light housework, for adult Cambridge couple, 4 to 8 p. m., weekdays. Apply in writing, stating age, nationality and experience. Box F-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES FOR SALE

NEEDHAM, MASS. House, 8 rooms, bath, hot water heater, oil burner range; separate 2-room apartment, bath, separate entrance; 2-car garage; excellent location; convenient stores, train, bus. 261 Nehoiden St.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

HOUSES TO LET

SUBLET 10 room modern home, completely furnished, oil heat, 3 months or longer, greatly reduced at $85 per month to keep home occupied during winter months; present occupant called away on business. Agent, Derby, 42 Central St. Tel. Wellesley 2143 or 0487 (Mass.).

INSURANCE BROKERAGE

ESTABLISHED insurance brokerage and engineering department available in Cook County, Ill. Write C-14, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

JEWELERS

COME in, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing; Watches, Diamonds and Wedding Rings in Gold and Platinum. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

MIAMI, FLA.—Local and Long Distance Moving; padded, insured, licensed vans; get our low rates first. Flash Express & Storage Co., 251 S. W. 1st Court.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PENS REPAIRED

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT
We Sell All Makes
5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY S. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 22 Howard St., Malden, Mass. Tel. Malden 4297 or Center Newton 3076.

PRINTING

A. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4051 2277

P. H. RIDDLE PRINTING and ENGRAVING
157 Federal St., Boston Lib. 3778

REAL ESTATE

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 1773 Harvard Street
Brookline. Asp. 1504
559 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre. Cen. New. 3253

FLORIDA ESTATE Near Tampa, eleven acres, 600 ft. Tampa Bay frontage, 800 ft. road front, many palms, tropical shrubs; 11-room house, 3 fireplaces, 2-car garage; $8500 cash.
MRS. MARY A. BOLLES
Tampashores, Florida

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Large room, street floor rear, hot water in closet; large front room, 2nd floor; furnished or unfurnished. Tel. COM. 9323.

BOSTON—Bright single room opposite The Mother Church Park, 11 Norway St., Suite 6. COM. 8663.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — To let, furnished room in heated apartment; references. Kirkland 4585.

FLORIDA, Ocala, 820 4th St.—Sunny furnished room, twin beds, connecting bath; Christian Scientist preferred; couple; season; 5 miles Silver Springs. Write MRS. BESSIE J. LEIGH.

FLORIDA St. Petersburg, Sea Breeze, 332 Beach Drive, North — Attractively furnished rooms, close in; facing Tampa Bay. Same management, The Clary, Charlotte, N. C.

PALM BEACH, FLA. — Desirable rooms, double and single, one block from ocean, near Worth Ave. business center. MRS. WALSH, 211 Peruvian Ave. Tel. 9415.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—Reliable man, fourteen years with Brookline family; careful driver; excellent references; single; go anywhere. JOHN BAKER, 15 Queensberry St., Boston. CIR. 8782.

CHAUFFEUR with 25 years' experience, best of references, single; go anywhere. John H. Meyer, 16 John St., Brookline, Mass. LON. 2928.

EXPERIENCED supt.-gardener desires position; will go anywhere; over 8 years last place; references. Box 134, Springdale, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

FIRST-CLASS lady's maid, experience, good serving, traveler; packer, hair dressing; speaks German, French and English; good references. 211 Peruvian Ave., Palm Beach, Fla.

TEACHER desires position as companion; go anywhere; experienced, cheerful, willing to serve. Write Box R-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WANTED—By girl, high school and college training, position as assistant in tea or lunch room, Miss M. Randall, 77 Race St., Haverhill, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MADELIENE DELIGHT BROOKS, Soprano, radio and club work; teacher of singing, 55 Harland Road, Waltham, Mass. Phones: Middlesex 2060 and Waltham 2483-R.

VIOLIN and PIANO INSTRUCTION by experienced teacher at your home. Phone Independence 3-7352. (New York).

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston.

ALABAMA

MOBILE (Continued)

JOHNSTON COAL CO.
Phones: DEXTER 5020-5021
COAL—COKE—WOOD
"We Appreciate Your Business"

GREER'S STORES
all over town carry nationally advertised articles—such as Norwegian Sardines, Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce, Rumford's, etc.
ALSO
All ingredients for fruit cake

MONTGOMERY

Lane-Mallory
In Capitol Clothing Store
Ladies' Shoes and Hose
Men's Shoes
11 COURT SQUARE C-417

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

"Results, Not Excuses"
ACME
ROOFING CO.
Cedar 3877 5 Lower Wetumpka Rd.

Distinctive Spring Millinery
John danzicer. inc.
106 DEXTER AVENUE C-4377

FRENCH'S, Inc.
Montgomery's Musical Center
Mason & Hamlin, Jesse French and Knabe Pianos
117 Montgomery Street C-5216

DAVIS MOTOR CO.
Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires, Interstate Oil and Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St. Phone Cedar 178

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER
ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA FORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street, BRADENTON

CORAL GABLES

Where friends meet—and Eat
THE TIFFIN
SAN SEBASTIAN HOTEL BUILDING
CORAL GABLES, FLA.
Evorll B. Grute, Owner and Manager

DAYTONA BEACH

Curtis Dry Goods Company
158 SOUTH BEACH STREET
Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed linens, curtains, drapery materials, spreads, dainty underthings, hosiery, neckwear.

HALIFAX MOTORS
R. C. HENSON, Pres.
Oldsmobile and Chevrolet
Dealer
Official A. A. A.
118-122 Magnolia Avenue

The Bootery
104 SO. BEACH ST.
Daytona's Finest Shoe Store—America's Finest Footwear —Bags
DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

FORT LAUDERDALE

For Laundry and Dry Cleaning Call
MIAMI LAUNDRY
Miami's Oldest—South's Largest
In Miami Phone 2-5111 28 N. E. 3d St.
In Hollywood Phone 306-J 2038 Boulevard
In Ft. Lauderdale Phone 79 29 Bryan Arcade

FORT MYERS

ROBB & STUCKY COMPANY
Incorporated
Furniture
Rugs, Draperies
Interior Decorators
2116-18 HENDRY STREET

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-0762
1:00 to 3:00 p. m. daily
Advertising Information Bureau

TUPPER COAL COMPANY
Original Genuine
Montevallo
POCAHONTAS
COKE
ANTHRACITE
LUMP RED REX ASH
Phones 5-2841, 2842

STANDARD FURNITURE CO
320 HOGAN
FINE FURNITURE, RUGS
LAMPS, RADIOS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PHONE 5-3789

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned Economical
216-18 W. Adams Street

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

Jacobs Jewelers
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

Brelsford's FLOWERS
1826 CHERRY PHONE 7-5016

BOULEVARD
Plee-zing Food Store
HERSHELL AND MELROSE
Fancy Groceries and Meats
Daily Deliveries—Ortega, Lake Shore, Fishweir and St. Johns Park
'Phones 2-1133—1134

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MISS SALLY'S KNITTING SHOP
209 HALCYON ARCADE NO. 4
Bernat Yarns
Instruction free with purchase of yarn. Orders taken for all knitted apparel.

McAVOY'S
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

Miami's Most Particular
Prefer Laundry Service by
Gralynn Laundry
400 N. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3148

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Mrs. J's Little Tea House
The Boulevard at 30th Street
Where cooking is an art and Service is a pleasure.
Course Dinners from 50c

TIP TOP GROCERY CO.
"Miami's Market Center"
27 N. W. FIFTH STREET
1301 WEST FLAGLER STREET
We appreciate your patronage

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd, Coral Gables
We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers.
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

Home Furniture Exchange
Complete line of new and used furniture for homes, apartments and hotels.
763 S. W. 8th Street Phone 2-1109

HART HARDWARE COMPANY
Everything for the Fisherman
BEST TACKLE BIGGEST VARIETY
FREE DELIVERY Phone 3-1616
44 N. E. FIRST STREET

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

BUILDING
CONTRACTOR and REPAIRS
Painting, Waterproofing and All Kinds of Construction Work
JOSEPH SARBACHER
8269 N. W. 8th Ave. Phone Edgr. 2315-J

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
743 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings — Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Willard
Distributed by
DIXIE TIRE COMPANY
Miami and Miami Beach

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1880 N. MIAMI AVE. Tel. 2-4743

Miami's Most Exclusive
TYPEWRITER STORE
ALL MAKES—NEW and REBUILT
Typewriters — Adding Machines
Portables — Mimeographs
Supplies Service Rentals
PALM TYPEWRITER CO.
171 N. E. Second Street Ph. 2-0514

Venus Beauty Shoppe Inc.

F. A. HOOVER
207 Huntington Bldg., Miami
Telephone 2-7771
206 Coral Way, Coral Gables 4-4455
6814 Biscayne Blvd. Edgr. 2233

CHINA—GLASSWARE
HOUSEWARE
Paints—Sporting Goods
Builders' Hardware and Supplies
RAILEY-MILAM, Inc.
27 W. Flagler 1173 W. Flagler
3704 N. E. 2nd Ave. 3418 Main Highway
621 Washington Ave., Miami Beach

Thomas Awning Co. Inc.
Established 1914
Venetian Blinds Awnings Garden Furniture
WE RENT FOLDING CHAIRS
Phone 2-2560 3645 N. E. Second Ave.

Cosmetics—Toilet Goods
Candies—Sodas—Sandwiches
at the Friendly Shop
Schrager's
BISCAYNE BLVD. AT THIRD STREET

Snowden's Grove Service Station
Cor. Grand Avenue and Virginia St.
SINCLAIR GAS AND OILS
Complete mechanical service
Brake testing—Motors tuned up
PHONE 4-9277

"Best Quality Work"
White Belt Laundry and Dry Cleaning
"We Pick Up and Deliver"
930 5th St. MIAMI BEACH Phone 5-4010
32nd Ave at 60th St. MIAMI Phone Edgewater 1685

DOROTHY DOUGLAS
Home Made Ice Cream
23 Flavors
DELICIOUS SODAS and SUNDAES
7124 Biscayne Boulevard
Miami, Florida

INSURANCE
of all kinds
BAKER INSURANCE AGENCY
(Formerly W. W. Baker, Inc.)
1125 INGRAHAM BLDG. PHONE 3-4949

COMPLETE LINE OF
HOSIERY, BAGS and GLOVES
MODERATELY PRICED AT
The Hosiery Shop
Mrs. John A. Gaddis, 117 Seybold Arc.

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

When You Buy or Sell
Dade County Real Estate
See
WALTER C. ENSIGN
for
Abstracts and Title Insurance
Representing Florida Title Co.
100 Lincoln Road Phone 5-9842

ORLANDO

Florence Beauty Shop

24 SO. ORANGE AVE. Upstairs
Beautician, Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Cannot Be Equaled for Beauty and Permanence

CALL
ACME-Colonial CLEANERS
ORANGE LAUNDRY
Clean Clothes Craftsmen
Church Street at Palmetto
Dial 7690 or 7313
Winter Park Phone 413

Buy Your
Toiletries and Cosmetics
at
DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store
ORLANDO, FLA.

A. T. KAY
Real Estate Broker
HOMES GROVES
Property Management—Rentals
53 East Church St. Orlando, Fla.

"FLORIDA MAID"
DRESS SHOP
New location: 117 E. Livingston
Dressmaking
Alterations Remodeling
Reasonable Prices
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

ORLANDO (Continued)

MARINELLO BEAUTY SHOP
BEULAH BEATTY
All Kinds of Beauty Work
58 East Central Ave. Orlando, Florida
Phone 43-46

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

PALM BEACH

We've Moved
From 326 Worth Avenue to
15 MIZNER ALLEY
Hand Blocked Linen, Artificial Flowers, Gifts. Representatives for Wedgwood and Lenox China, Swedish Glass, Peasant Wares.
Fannie Ruhstadt, Inc.
RES. PHONE 4881

WEST PALM BEACH

In Palm Beach and West Palm Beach
—The Only—
Complete Fashion Store
Hatch's INC.
Clematis—Olive West Palm Beach

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

Shop at
Dorothy-Denny's
HATS and SPORTSWEAR
"Just a Little Different"
221 Clematis Street Phone 4846
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie, W. Palm Beach, Fla.
J. H. ROGERS
O. M. ROGERS Phone 8366

Complete Line of
Universal Appliances
Lighting Specialists
BURKHARDT'S, Inc.
207 Clematis Street

CONSTANT SERVICE
B.D.COLE PLUMBING SUPPLIES
Telephone 4117
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

THE LOG CABIN
TEA ROOM
325 Datura Street
FRIED CHICKEN and WAFFLES
SIZZLING STEAKS
SEA FOOD FRESH VEGETABLES
Quality Food Harmonious Surroundings
Phone 7705

Glidden Paints
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
THE GLIDDEN PAINT STORE
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

SARASOTA

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
Amoco Service Station
COMPLETE SERVICING
At Five Points Phone 2340
Free Parking

NATHANS
Ladies' Ready to Wear
Red Cross Shoes, Sportswear
Next to Palmer Bank

GENERAL INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE
Brown & Stokes Inc.
Brokers
MAIN STREET at FIVE POINTS

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

In Sarasota It's
MARTIN'S
Restaurant and Coffee Shop
AT FIVE POINTS
Sea Foods a Specialty

LAMODE
"Where Quality Comes First, Price Next"
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Bien Jolie Corsets
Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery
251 MAIN ST. "Meet Me at La Mode"

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

SARASOTA
(Continued)

Coke Tastes Better when it is flavored with BURNETT'S pure VANILLA

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
318 Main Street Phone 2299

PEERLESS SHOP CLOTHES
Smart Styles for Men and Boys
SUITS SHOES FURNISHINGS

Badger Pharmacy, Inc.
at Five Points
B. D. BOYLSTON, Manager
Luncheonette Service
Stationery — Perfumes
PHONE 2224

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
Nelly Don Frocks
At Five Points

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
380 MAIN STREET PHONE 2231

ST. PETERSBURG

Bring or Send Me Your Fountain Pen to Be Renewed
Inspect and adjust. Thoroughly clean. Provide and insert new rubber sac. **50¢**
GIFTS NOVELTIES PERFUMES
ART'S PEN SERVICE
Central Avenue Entrance, Florida Arcade

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The Baynard Company
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

CONCORD
Patio Restaurant and Coffee Shop
Good Food—Excellent Service
Special Sunday Dinners
2ND AVE. AT 1ST STREET NORTH
Phone 7823 A. B. Chase, Owner

Keller's Shoe Repair Shop

Exceptionally Fine Work, Dry Cleaning and Laundry
Notice New Location
524 CENTRAL AVE.

ROGERS *Dry Cleaners*
MAINTAIN THE HIGHEST STANDARD *of Work and Service at Reasonable Prices*
1700 CENTRAL AVENUE DIAL 4187

PHONE 87824 ESTAB. 1925
E. H. KANISS CO., Inc.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS - JEWELERS
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

SHARRON HAT SHOP
Exclusive Millinery
Phone 4319 116 First Ave., N. E.
Opposite Soreno Hotel
Dial 7536

Lowrey's
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
346 Central Avenue

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
for
FASHION LEADERSHIP

Warren's De Soto
Cleaners - Laundry
Dyers - Hatters
TAMPA, FLA.

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
Fashions in Good Taste
511 TAMPA STREET
L. MILLER ONIE AVEI LHB
BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY MILLINERY
RICE-O'NEILL SHOES

"Shop at
Sears
and Save"
SEARS, ROEBUCK & Co.
Tampa, Fla.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
805-808 FLORIDA AVENUE
Tampa, Florida

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 203 PEACHTREE STREET

For Fine Foods
at Economical Prices Call Us
ECHOLS & LYLE, Inc.

776 N. Highland Ave.	He 0344
1399 N. Highland Ave.	He 9780
430 Moreland Ave. N. E.	Ja 0546

Chajage's
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
HENRY SOBELSON, Prop.
220 Peachtree Street

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4984-R
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at
Sears
and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON, GA.

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS
SERVICE STATION
Cor. Second and Walnut Sts.
Phone 387

C. HUHN & SON
Hardware
Chinaware
408-10 MULBERRY STREET
Phone 1275

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Interior Decorators

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
34 South Market Street Tel 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Suits and Dresses Handled to Perfection
DIAL 3-5191

Reid's
THE BETTER FOOD STORES
DOMESTIC and IMPORTED GROCERIES
Low Prices
1603 SO. BOULEVARD DIAL 21153
709 PROVIDENCE ROAD DIAL 21916

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CAIRO, 15 Charia Amir Hussein, Ghezireh—Very comfortable board residence. English house; excellent cooking; good service; moderate terms; good locality, near Ghezireh Sporting Club.

POST WANTED

MAN, married, fifty-four; healthy, energetic, adaptable; ten years South Africa; engineer (mech. elect.), secretary; seeks any work available there. Box W-460, BCM/CSM, London.

PARIS—Madame Canal, 3 rue Duguesclin, Government School Teacher knowing English gives French lessons at home. Frs. 20.- an hour

SWISS lady, German, French, English, shorthand, typewriting, general office work, long experience. Box No. G-56, The Christian Science Monitor, 16, rue du Mont-Blanc, Geneva, Switzerland.

TRAINED designer and lithographer (Danish), aged 30, married, no children, wishes post in warm climate; would prefer Africa, having travelled there extensively; best references. Box W-453, BCM/CSM, London.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

SPIEZ, Bernese Oberland, Switzerland—For sale, rent or exchange with other property in Swiss city, high-class modern property, 9 rooms, garage, beautiful park, splendid situation; near station; reduced price. Apply: DIANA Spiez, Lake of Thoune

BRITISH WEST INDIES

JAMAICA

"The Sports" ROY MORIN LTD.
27 KING ST., KINGSTON Jamaica B/W/I.
Jamaica's Exclusive Men's Shop
Noted for Square Dealing
English Doeskins, Serges, Worsted, Sweaters, Harris Tweeds, Doeskin Gloves, Foulard and Loom Silk Ties, Irish Linen and Shantung Silk Suits, Indian Pith Helmets, English Leather Shoes.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

GARTNERI-UDSALGET
H. NIELSEN-WIUM
Osterbrogade 1a
Tel. Øbro 9711 Goods delivered
Fruit and Vegetables
Fresh and preserved

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Boots Mended
Godthaabsvej 17. Telf. Goth. 814y
Moderate Prices. Goods Delivered.

Kolonialvarer
ELIZABETH PETERSEN
Vesterbrogade 98c
Tlf. Vester 8898

DET DANSKE CINDERSKOMPAGNI
Vesterbrogade 98
C.10.878 fl. Ledn.
CINDERS — KOKS — KUL
(Coal)

"ØBRO"
Parfumerie & Sæbeudsalg
Classensgade 57
Tlf. Øbro. 6869

EGYPT

CAIRO

Books on
EGYPT
The Anglo-American Bookshop
Directly opposite Shepheard's Hotel.
Views of Egypt and Water Colours.
GENUINE ANTIQUITIES AND SCARABS
STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

J. CASPARIS van der LAAG
(GROCERY)
KRUIDENIERSWAREN
CHOCOLADEWERKEN
COMESTIBLES
Verkrijgbaar: Alle Verkade's Artikelen
Heinz en Kellog's Producten
Overtoom 71. Beethovenstraat 29.
Tel. 81936 Tel. 94837.

Kermer & Pouwels
(Furniture)
MEUBELMAKERS
STOFFEERDERS
BEHANGERS.
P. C. Hooftstraat 46, Zuid.

O. A. G. Kauffmann
BLOEMIST
(Flowershop)
GEEN FILIALEN
Ceintuurbaan 388/390 Tel. 22300

Electr. Model Rund- Kaifs-en Varkensslagerij
D. MULCKHUYSE
(BUTCHER)
Bezorging door de geheele stad
Rozengracht 237 hoek Marnixstraat
Tel. 36104

FRUITHANDEL
(Fruit trade)
C. H. HEERDING & ZOON N. V.
Conserven en Delicatessen
Wijde Heisteeg 9, hoek Heerengracht
Tel. 33732

NORWAY

OSLO

OLAF NORLI
Universitetsgaten 24
Any and all books.
Stationery Telephone 11231
BOOK BINDING
Excellent Work
BIRGER ROTHEIM
ABBEDIENG VEIEN 4 Tel. 59293

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

SCHENHOLMS
Undertaker
Mrs. Maja Schenholm
Fleminggatan 1, Stockholm
Tel. 50 34 34, 53 37 34
After Business Hours, 500134

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Schuhhaus zum Barfüsserplatz
A. G.
Speciality of Bally Quality Shoes
BARFUSSERPLATZ 18
Tel. 24.241 H. Günther, Manager

SCHUHHAUS RIVOLI
Speciality of Bally Quality Shoes
Freiestrasse 29
Tel. 28.781 J. Braendlin, Manager

SWITZERLAND

BASEL
(Continued)

Rindlisbacher
DAS HAUS FÜR NOUVEAUTÉS
HERRENWÄSCHE, MERCERIE, BONNETERIE
Gerbergasse 5, neben Safranzunft.
(Drapery, Underlinen)

FRÄNKEL u. VOELLMY A. G.
Bauschreinerei u. Möbelfabrik
Ausstellung's Räume
Rosentalstrasse 51. Tel. 28.935
(Cabinet-Maker)

BERNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27.019
1 P. M.-6 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The leading Department Store of Berne
Kaiser & Co. A. G. Berne
MARKTGASSE - AMTHAUSGASSE
Stationery and Office Supplies
Office Furniture
Prompt and civil attention. Only highest quality goods at lowest prices. Novelties of all kinds.

Linens and Cottons
for Bed, Table and Kitchen
TROUSSEAUX
LEINENWEBEREI LANGENTHAL A. G.
Spitalgasse 4

Wollenhof A.G.
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRUMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

An Excellent Firm
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets.
Gebrüder Streuli A.G.
Marktgasse 59 *Founded 1868*

Bernheim Berne
4 Place du Théâtre
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

A. SIMON, *Cutler*
WAISENHAUSPLATZ 11.
Fine Steelware, Pocket-Knives, Scissors Razors
Plated silver knives, forks and spoons.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
WYGART
SPITALGASSE 40
First Class Goods
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large Assortment of UNDERWEAR

Couture de Premier Ordre
High Class Dressmaking
MME. R. SCHEIDEGGER MOSIMANN
RUE de L'HOPITAL 3 TEL. 28.121

Footwear in all leading Swiss makes.
Schuhhaus Bubenberg
BERN

Gypserei Malerei Autospritzwerk
WALTER GARBANI SÖHNE & CIE
Greyerzstrasse 80 Tel. 22.417
(Painting, Plastering)

Comestibles
Colonialwaren
GROCERIES
W. WYMANN
69 Kramgasse 69, vis-a-vis Cinéma Capitol.
Advice given on Cooking. Recipes, etc.

FIRST CLASS RADIOS
Records and Apparatus
Music House
MÜLLER & SCHADE
Founded 1850 Spitalgasse 20

Knives, Forks and Spoons
(Bestecke)
Wwe. CHRISTENER'S ERBEN
58 Kramgasse

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.G.
BERN, Marktgasse 51 Tel. 20.121
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

NEEDLEWORK
Wool, Gobelin, Embroidery
T. KOBEL-FISCHER
Effingerstrasse 41 Tel. 35.272

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
Marktgasse 14
Bern's stationery shop
Fountain pens, visiting cards.

ZENTRALHEIZUNGEN
SANITARE-ANLAGEN
SPENGLER-ARBEITEN
GASHERDE UNITYP
H. ISLER, Viktoriastrasse 84
(Plumbing)

All Sorts of **BOOKS**
A. FRANCKE A.G.
BUBENBERGPL. Berne

Velozentrale
WWE. ADOLF SCHERZ
Monbijoustrasse 10 Tel. 29 443
Bicycles, Motor-Cycles, Cars
Repairs promptly and efficiently executed.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum.

WATCHES
GOLD and SILVERWARE
Large Assortment
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

ALICE GORGÉ
Speciality of Ladies' Underwear
Amthausgasse 12

Permanent Waving
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
J. V. RÜEGG-PERRIN
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 4 THIRD FLOOR
English spoken.

MADAME LORY
Robes et Manteaux
17, Monbijoustrasse.

BIEL

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery se recommande

BURGDORF

IWAG
Aktiengesellschaft vorm. Aifr. Scheidegger
KOHLEN—HOLZ—BENZIN—HEIZOLE
Tel. Burgdorf 373. Hs. Zellweger, jun.
(Coal, Wood, etc.)

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28.445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BADAN
HAUTES NOUVEAUTÉS
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822
(Drapery Store)

LINGERIE, BONNETERIE
TISSUS FANTAISIE
Grande Maison de Blanc
BUISSON-PAISANT
9, Rue de la Confédération
(WHITE GOODS)

ROBERT CHEVALLIER
20 Rue du Marché, Terrailtet
Maroquinerie Articles de Voyages
LEATHER GOODS

INTERLAKEN

When Visiting the
BERNESE OBERLAND, SWITZERLAND
Ask for
Burri's Eating Butter and Burri's Genuine Swiss Gruyère Cheese
Dairy Products F. BURRI, Tel. 309

The Leading Grocers of Bernese Oberland
RÄUBER & CO., Ltd.
Interlaken-Grindelwald-Wengen

LUCERNE

MAISON MOSER
Corsets
Ladies' Underwear
Grendel 23 Tel. 13.48

Cremerie—Tea Room
Light Luncheons—Cheese Specialities
MOLKEREI BURRI
Löwenplatz 11

ZURICH

Ph. DIETRICH, Zürich 6
Dekorations- und Flachmaler
Sonneggstrasse 33—Telefon 22.684
Neuzeitliche Technik für Bau- und Möbelarbeit. Schleiflackierungen. Tapezieren-Firmenschilder (Painter and Decorator)

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
Tel. 34.686 u. 34.687
Tel. Adr.: Blumenkrämer
(FLORIST)

L. Kulli
Seefeldstrasse 15 Tel. 46.415
HAUSHALTUNGSARTIKEL
(Household Goods)

F. GAUTSCHI
Optiker
38 BAHNHOFSTRASSE 38
Field Glasses, Compasses, Magnifying Glasses

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
FOR ALL YOUR NEEDS

Cape Town's most popular Store Cleghorns

The most popular Store in Johannesburg Cleghorns

Port Elizabeth's most popular Store Cleghorns

CAFES at Cape Town and Port Elizabeth

A. F. HONEYMAN
Merchant Tailor
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor-mades to Measure
39 ST. GEORGE STREET
(Opp. Cape Argus Office)
TELEPHONE 2-3577

Chames & Nelsons Consolidated
(Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNGS PROVISION STORES
Wholesale and Retail Grocers
95 PLEIN STREET
Daily deliveries.
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell, Campbell's Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kellogg's Products.

Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

DURBAN

THE ESTCOURT BUTCHERY
FAMILY BUTCHERS
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed
SPECIALITIES:
Sausages, Polony, Waverley Hams and Bacons, Twin Stream Butter
Stall 12, Borough Market. Phone 20221
Phone 22493

GEO. WOOLLEY & Co.
Fishmonger's and Poulterers
6 and 8 Commercial Road
(Opposite Borough Market)
"We Invite Your Patronage"

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON
Proprietress, Miss I. Hutcheson
O. K. Bazaars
385 WEST ST. PHONE 24765

Oldfields for FURNITURE Carpets Curtain Fabrics
Phone 21758. 513-515 WEST STREET

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention—Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving, from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4 Colonial Mutual Buildings (Skyscraper)
330 WEST STREET

WINTONS
The Men's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all men's apparel. Moderately priced.
376 WEST ST. Phone 2-5289

JOHANNESBURG

"Fairhaven"
Residential Hotel
CHARLTON TERRACE (off Harrow Road)
Superior accommodation. Delightful Gardens. Tennis. Ping-Pong. Lock-up Garages. On Bus route. Terms moderate. Guests met on request. Phone 24-2505.

Better Value in FOOTWEAR
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store
Only Address:
SLATER, JONES & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Sacke's Buildings, 25 JOUBERT STREET

NEW YORK STEAM LAUNDRY, Ltd.
CLEANERS and DYERS
36 Sydney Road, Lorentzville
P. O. Box 6037 Phone 24 3680

Henwoods are good to you for . . .
Glassware and China
Electrical Goods, Fancy Goods, Tools and Domestic Hardware.
HENWOODS
Opp. City Hall
Also Springs and Pretoria

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
ANNUITIES and PENSIONS
See LUCIEN FRANCK
Phone 33-8147
c/o Sun Life of Canada, Aegis Bldgs.

The House of Quality
Thrupp & Co
Grocers and Provision Merchants
PRITCHARD STREET
GREAVES
for
GIFTS
JEWELLERS
HEATH'S BLDGS., PRITCHARD ST.

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

BRENNERS SERVICE STATION
"The Better Service Station"
for
COMPLETE LUBRICATION
PETROL, OIL, REPAIRS and ACCESSORIES
PEGASUS MOBILOIL
Harrison & De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33-2062 P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
Typewriter Experts and Stationers
Phone 33-7855
New Kempsey Bldgs. 115 Fox Street

McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
For QUALITY Goods at Popular Prices
Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters and Tailors
44 RISSIK STREET

ROCOLA
Shirts Trubinised Collars
Smart Patterns
14/6 to 19/6
HAMILTONS
Cor. Pritchard and Joubert Sts.

MARIE LYNCH & CO.
LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS
3 HOEK ST., opposite "THE METRO"
P. O. Box 2632 Phone 22-2480

"JUNE"
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
(I. HUTCHESON)
60 Von Brandis St.

PIETERMARITZBURG

CHRISTIE'S CAFE-DE-LUXE
Specialists in Catering for Weddings, Dances, etc.
Reception Room for Hire
204 CHURCH STREET Phone 2639

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
MOTOR ACCESSORIES
Petrol, Oils, Tyres. PYROIL
195 COMMERCIAL ROAD Phone 3895

PEACH & HATTON
LIMITED
Furniture Manufacturers and Shop Fitters
Phone 3057 136 Church St.

PRETORIA

"KULZ"
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
for Service
Permanent Waving and Blow Waving, etc.
We are stockists for
"Max Factor's" Beauty Preparations
Phone 3213 183 St. Andries Street
Bourke Trust Buildings, Pretoria

R. A. CHARLES, Pty. Ltd.
NEW ARCADE
High Class Footwear
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear
Phone 3188 P. O. Box 60

Trenam & McCraw (Pty.) Ltd.
(W. McCraw, Late Manager Outfitting Department Beckett's)
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
5% discount for cash and off a/cs paid by 7th of following month.
C/o Koedoe Arcade and Bureau Lane
Pretoria

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

ROTHWELLS OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
EDWARD ST., BRISBANE

F. 6862
C. CARLSSON
Ladies' Hairdresser
ALBANY COURT
230 COLLINS STREET
eugene

PRYCE and READ
Specializing in Individual Styles
New Stocks of FROCKS, MILLINERY, COATS, Evening Wear continually arriving from our Southern Buyers
We Cordially Invite You to Call
173 Adelaide Street, near Edward Street

Overells'
(PTY) LIMITED
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS (Pty.) LTD
The Valley—BRISBANE
Visit Our Cafe for Luncheons, Afternoon Tea—Special Home-Made Cakes

GLADYS FROST
TEACHES PIANOFORTE SINGING — HARMONY
Can assist you to choose your Piano.
Treasury Chambers
George St., Brisbane
Tel. B5863
Residence F9293

"DRUMBORISK"
High Class Guest House
293 Vulture Street, East, South Brisbane
Queensland
Overlooking Brisbane River
Tourists or Permanents
Tariff moderate, all conveniences, garages
Ph. J2847. MRS. CARLETON, *Proprietress*

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE
(Continued)

ALLAN & STARK Ltd.
Brisbane's Modern and Progressive Department Store.
Quality Merchandise at Fair Prices.
OPEN AN ACCOUNT
For SERVICE and QUALITY

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Windsor 4537
9 A. M.-6 P. M. daily—Sat. 9 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MILLIGAN MOTORS PTY. LTD.
Automobile Engineers
PETROL, OIL, BATTERIES, TYRES, etc.
Plume and Mobiloil sold here.
13 BARKLY ST., ST. KILDA
"At the Junction"
TEL. WINDSOR 2777

MELBOURNE—Camberwell

CHINA TOOLS PAINTS
CRYSTAL CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
441 Burke Rd., Camberwell Tel. W. 2700

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH

WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S LARGEST & MOST POPULAR STORE

BOANS
WELLINGTON & MURRAY STS.
PERTH

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

Shop at . . . Dine at . . .
GEORGE COURTS
"The BIG Store"
KARANGAHAPE Rd AUCKLAND

CHRISTCHURCH

Tanz-Gretchen Studio
(112A Lichfield Street)
ELOCUTION and DRAMATIC ART
BALLROOM DANCING
Principal: MISS NAARE HOOPER L.T.C.L.
242 Fitzgerald Ave. Tel. 34-155
Studio available for parties, meetings, etc.

R. M. SPEIRS & CO.
(M. DUNCAN JONES)
(Fellow Real Estate Institute of N. Z. Inc)
REAL ESTATE AGENTS
168 Manchester Street
Business attended to for absentee owners
Rents Collected.
Agents Alliance Assurance Co.

WELLINGTON

IN THE LEAD
for Fashion Goods
Furnishings and Household Drapery Values

LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Smart Hand Bags! Travelling Goods!
For anything in leather or fibre visit Wellington Headquarters. We sell QUALITY goods at the price of the commonplace.
NASH'S
only address
133-135 Cuba St., Wellington, N. Z.
No Branch Shops

"The House That Value Built"
26 Departments Supply Your Needs—
Fashions, Fabrics, Linens, Blankets, Furnishings and a Real Men's Store.
JAMES SMITH, Ltd.
WELLINGTON

COLLIE'S
for
Furniture and Furnishings
QUALITY VALUE
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

FERGUSON & OSBORN
LIMITED
Booksellers and Stationers
Printers and Bookbinders
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
208 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

MACDUFFS
The Smoker Store . . . Cedar Street
The noted low-priced stores with the high quality goods. Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware, Toilet Requisites, Stationery and Fancy Goods.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

"Lloyds of London" Combines Fact and Fiction Handsomely

Born to Dance (Metro)—If we are to have motion picture musical comedies, let them be like this. It is traditional stuff, well executed and brightened by plenty of humor. The story is all about sailors and their girls, and features songs by Cole Porter, dances by Eleanor Powell, gags by Sid Silvers and Buddy Ebsen. James Stewart, Virginia Bruce, Una Merkel, Frances Langford, Alan Dinehart, Reginald Gardiner.—Family.

Easy to Take (Paramount)—Only if you are practically bereft of discrimination. Radio announcer takes some snooty socialites in reduced circumstances under his wing chiefly, it seems, as an excuse for a lengthy "kiddie" radio program. It would be hard to tell which is worse—the excuse or the result. Marsha Hunt, John Howard, Eugene Pallette, Douglas Scott.—Family.

Gold Diggers of 1937 (Warner Bros.)—This more or less musical comedy about what happens when an indifferent insurance salesman gets a show girl for a secretary is pretty much a waste of time. There is one "spectacle" number. Victor Moore and Osgood Perkins are worthy of better surroundings. Dick Powell, Joan Blondell, Glenda Farrell.—Adults and young people.

Lloyds of London (20th-Fox)—Acting, especially in the supporting roles, is the strong point of Hollywood's latest foray into the field of fictionized English history. The atmosphere is handsomely realistic and the photography unusually fine but the story of a small boy who grows up to be the financial genius of Lloyds and to save Nelson's fleet into the bargain just doesn't carry weight. Picture is well worth seeing, however, and contains a talented cast of players including C. Aubrey Smith, Sir Guy Standing, Freddie Bartholomew, Tyrone Power, Madeleine Carroll, Virginia Field, J. M. Kerrigan and others.—Family.

The Luckiest Girl in the World (Universal)—Despite the lack of big names and ballyhoo, this is a genuinely attractive comedy. While trying to live on $150 a month so she may have her father's permission to marry a tennis-playing fortune hunter, a wealthy young woman falls in love with a nice, poor boy. And it's all so natural and spontaneous that we hope it won't escape too unnoticed. Acting and direction are splendid. Jane Wyatt, Louis Hayward, Nat Pendleton, Eugene Pallette, Catherine Doucet, Phillip Reed, Viola Callahan.—Family.

More Than a Secretary (Columbia)—A little more cutting would have helped. Jean Arthur sets out to humanize an "animated carrot" who edits a physical culture magazine and is a savage diet faddist. She succeeds, but not until a daffy blond has almost stolen her man and also the show. George Brent, Lionel Stander, Ruth Donnelly, Reginald Denny, Dorothea Kent.—Adults and young people.

Pennies From Heaven (Columbia)—Because of its night-club scenes, Bing Crosby's new film just fails to capture the whimsicality which would have made it outstanding. A wandering troubadour becomes the unwilling guardian of an orphan child and her ne'er-do-well grandfather, and protects them from the beautiful social worker whom he of course finally marries. There is some atmospheric camera work and the acting of Edith Fellows and Donald Meek is interesting. Madge Evans, Louis Armstrong (with his trumpet).—Family.

The Plainsman (Paramount)—A super-western which steps into the class of film epics. Combines fact and fiction to show some of the exciting exploits of Wild Bill Hickok, ending in his slaying by a cowardly frontier gambler. Buffalo Bill and Calamity Jane are brought into a story which employs one of the oldest and still one of the best film settings—the great out-of-doors. Gary Cooper, Jean Arthur, James Ellison, John Miljan, Victor Varconi, Charles Bickford, Helen Burgess. Cecil B. DeMille directs. —Adults and young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Champagne Waltz," "One in a Million," "That Girl From Paris," "Stowaway," "Love on the Run," "Pigskin Parade," "As You Like It," "Theodora Goes Wild," "Daniel Boone," "The Devil Is a Sissy," "The Gay Desperado," "Old Hutch," "My Man Godfrey," "China Clipper," "Nine Days a Queen," "Romeo and Juliet," "Dimples."

Young People and Adults: "Career Woman," "Charlie Chan at the Opera," "Winterset," "Rembrandt," "Garden of Allah," "Come and Get It," "Libeled Lady," "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," "Craig's Wife," "Follow Your Heart," "Soak the Rich," "Dodsworth," Ramona," "To Mary—With Love."

Adults Only: "La Kermesse Héroique," "Anthony Adverse."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Daily Anecdote

Moody Collects

Gamaliel Bradford, in "D. L. Moody," relates the following incident:

A certain minister was trying to raise money for a religious purpose. Raising money seemed to be out of his line, so he went for advice to Dwight L. Moody. Mr. Moody decided to see what could be done and suggested to the person that they call on some of his prospects. Very logically they set out first to call on a rich widow.

On the way Moody asked his friend how much he intended to ask her to give. "Oh, perhaps £50."

Moody made no comment; but when they reached the house he said to the lady: "Madam, we have come to ask you for £2000 to help build the new mission."

She threw up her hands in horror. "Oh, Mr. Moody, I couldn't possibly give you more than one thousand!"

That was the way he did it.

Studies In the Psalms

No. 51 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 80

The Elegy of the Broken Vine

(Psalm of the Divided Kingdom, 937-586 B. C.)

It was a tragic period which followed the division of the Israelite Kingdom, when the people of the ten tribes of the north had asked Rehoboam to lessen their burdens, and he, following the foolish advice of the young men of his court, answered that: "My father . . . chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions" (I Kings 12:14).

Associated quite definitely with that period is the exquisite elegy, Psalm 80, expressed as a parable. By the use of beautiful imagery of the shepherd and his sheep, so frequently employed by Jesus and the prophets, the elegy becomes a prayer asking guidance for Joseph. Since Ephraim and Manasseh were the two strongest tribes in the northern alliance, and they were scions of the patriarch Joseph and his line, the allusion to Joseph is entirely clear. Appealing definitely to the quality of wisdom centered in the ancient symbolism of the cherubim, the plea is made:

Turn us again, O God,
And cause thy face to shine;
And we shall be saved.

Deeply and poignantly the picture is painted, a picture of neighbors laughing at the plight in which the Children of Israel now find themselves, a weakened divided nation, a fit prey for attack.

Picking up the figure of the vine, which in Genesis 49:22 is cited as the national emblem of Joseph, the Psalmist sketches the vivid story of the vine planted, tended, developed, only to be destroyed. In a great cry, the refrain is repeated for the third time, with the recognition of the nature of the God of spiritual hosts.

The final plea assumes that Joseph is in the peculiar position of being the "vineyard which thy right hand hath planted"; and the last refrain, repeating the former one, yet adds the higher recognition of God not only as Jehovah of hosts, but as Jehovah Elohim, "Lord God of hosts."

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: There shall be showers of crypts, yes, floods of them—from north and south, from east and west. This is from west to east.

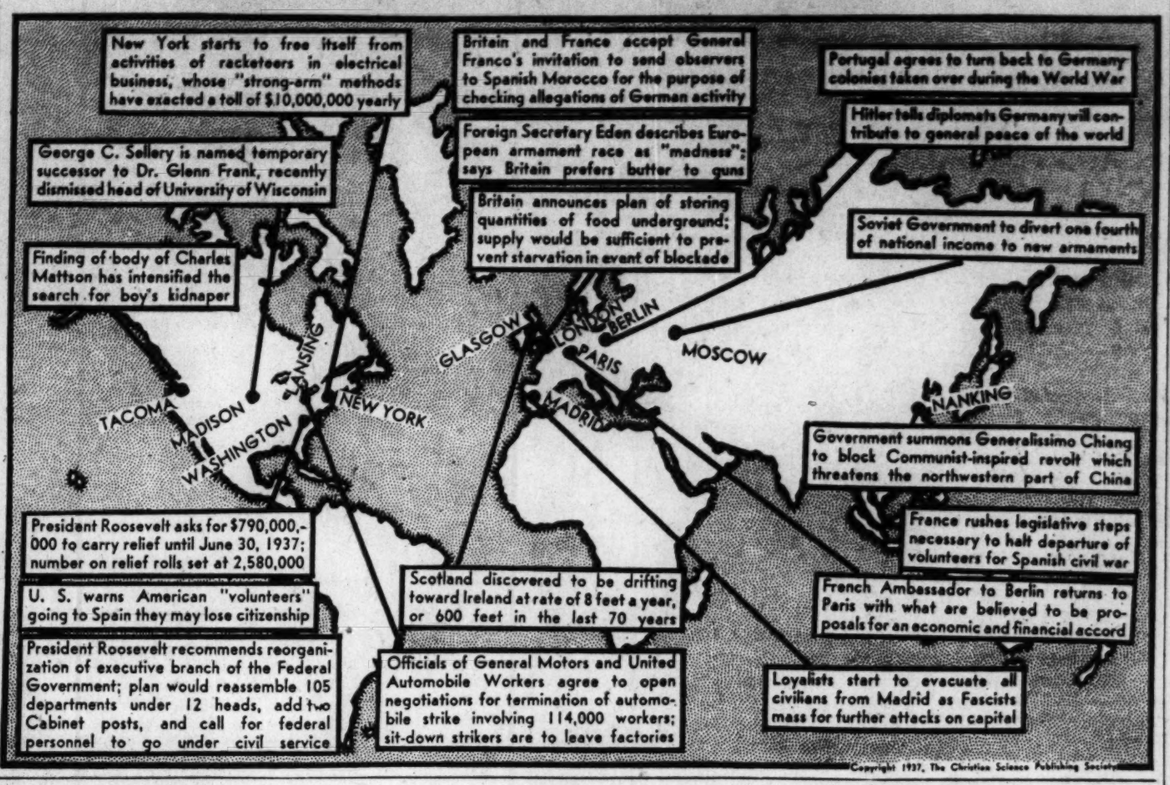
Bible Arithmetic: 7 (Lazarus) plus 6 (Martha), minus 5 (stone), times 5 (loose), divided by 2 (go), equals 20.

Letter Changing: Walk, talk, tale, pale, pace.

Riddle: Horseman.

Game of Authors: Mark Twain—Tom Sawyer; Charles Dickens—David Copperfield; O. Henry—Cabbages and Kings; George Eliot—Romola; Rudyard Kipling—Jungle Book; J. Fenimore Cooper—The Pathfinder; Washington Irving—Sketch Book; Daniel Defoe—Robinson Crusoe; Lewis Carroll—Alice in Wonderland.

World News of the Week at a Glance


New York starts to free itself from activities of racketeers in electrical business, whose "strong-arm" methods have exacted a toll of $10,000,000 yearly
Britain and France accept General Franco's invitation to send observers to Spanish Morocco for the purpose of checking allegations of German activity
Portugal agrees to turn back to Germany colonies taken over during the World War
George C. Sellery is named temporary successor to Dr. Glenn Frank, recently dismissed head of University of Wisconsin
Foreign Secretary Eden describes European armament race as "madness"; says Britain prefers butter to guns
Hitler tells diplomats Germany will contribute to general peace of the world
Britain announces plan of storing quantities of food underground; supply would be sufficient to prevent starvation in event of blockade
Finding of body of Charles Mattson has intensified the search for boy's kidnaper
Soviet Government to divert one fourth of national income to new armaments
GLASGOW
LONDON
BERLIN
PARIS
MOSCOW
MADRID
TACOMA
MADISON
WASHINGTON
NEW YORK
NANKING
Government summons Generalissimo Chiang to block Communist-inspired revolt which threatens the northwestern part of China
France rushes legislative steps necessary to halt departure of volunteers for Spanish civil war
President Roosevelt asks for $790,000,000 to carry relief until June 30, 1937; number on relief rolls set at 2,580,000
U. S. warns American "volunteers" going to Spain they may lose citizenship
Scotland discovered to be drifting toward Ireland at rate of 8 feet a year, or 600 feet in the last 70 years
French Ambassador to Berlin returns to Paris with what are believed to be proposals for an economic and financial accord
President Roosevelt recommends reorganization of executive branch of the Federal Government; plan would reassemble 105 departments under 12 heads, add two Cabinet posts, and call for federal personnel to go under civil service
Officials of General Motors and United Automobile Workers agree to open negotiations for termination of automobile strike involving 114,000 workers; sit-down strikers are to leave factories
Loyalists start to evacuate all civilians from Madrid as Fascists mass for further attacks on capital

Copyright 1937, The Christian Science Publishing Society

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Valuable Gift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Middletown, Conn.

A senior and two freshmen had violated a rule of the athletic board, and their pass-books, which permitted them to see all the athletic contests at the university, were forfeited.

A week before Christmas vacation began, the president of the university called the senior into his office. "By the revoking of your books," he said, "I feel that you have been punished enough. You have committed an act which is by no means commendable, but on the other hand, I feel you should still be privileged to enjoy all that Wesleyan has to offer you. From the personal passes which the athletic department allows me, I will send you 30. Give 10 to each of the other boys and keep the remaining 10 for yourself. These will entitle you to see all of the home basketball games."

To these three boys, this was a gift that far exceeded its value in dollars and cents.

Perspective

This question was asked of three workmen on a job: "What are you doing?"

The first man replied, "I'm working for a dollar a day."

The second said, "I am chiseling granite."

The third answered, "I am building a cathedral."

Quotation for Today

WE CAN only have the highest happiness by having wide thoughts and much feeling for the rest of the world.

—GEORGE ELIOT

In Lighter Vein

Drafty Field

Transient (in haystack): "Say, Sam, do you feel a draft?"

Friend: "Yes, I must have left the pasture gate open."

More Howlers

The following answers are from a recent paper on abbreviations:

"M.P. stands for Male Parent and F.P. for Female Parent."

"N.B. stands for No Bills and No Bottles and Bones."

"A.M. means After Midnight and P.M. means Prior to Midnight."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

The Real Patriots

A woman attended a lecture on the Pilgrim Fathers. At the end of the lecture she said: "We have heard a lot about the Pilgrim Fathers. What about the Pilgrim Mothers who had to put up with the Pilgrim Fathers?"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

The Martyr

"I'm starting a world-wide movement against cosmetics. Powder shall never touch my nose!"

"So you intend to be a shining example?"—Pearson's.

—Humorist

Harold: "I do hope you don't think this is a little trick of mine to detain you, Miss Peachey."

Sunbonnet Sue

Tom he was a pi-
Tom with his
The things that really matter
Remain as good as new—
Who ever saw a music note
Shabby or worn through?
LM

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Ring on the String

A piece of string and a ring are all that is needed. The players then join hands in a circle, holding with both hands the string with the ring on it.

A person is placed in the middle of the circle. He should close his eyes, count slowly to ten, and then open his eyes. In the meantime the others have been passing the ring from hand to hand on the string. All have to keep their hands moving so the person in the circle cannot guess who is passing the ring. When he does guess, the person who is caught goes in the circle.—Jacqueline M. P., Little Britain, N. Y.

Glory of Today

For Yesterday is but a Dream,
And Tomorrow is only a Vision,
But Today, well lived, makes
Every Yesterday a Dream of Happiness,
And every Tomorrow a Vision of Hope.

—Poem from the Sanscrit.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Alleluia—The latest Webster's has not added to its prestige, in our opinion, by shifting from *al-e-lu'-ya* to *al-e-lu'-ya*; and since the dictionary was not blessed with the same degree of inspiration that was bestowed on certain other books, a speaker does not commit an unpardonable sin if he occasionally substitutes common sense for a dictionary listing. After all, if speech did not outgrow dictionaries, they would never have to be changed. And we are beginning to feel that long *u* after *l* ("Luke," "alleluia," etc.) frequently costs more in pedantic effort than it is worth.

From time to time we have been asked if "alleluia" might not well be pronounced *al-el-oó-ya*, on the presumption that the *-el* stands for "God." The answer is in the negative. It is true that "Immanuel" involves the use of the Hebrew *el* as "God"; but "alleluia" uses the Hebrew *jah* for the Supreme Being—the word being derived from *haletu jah*, "praise ye Jehovah." (*Haletu* does not employ *el* as "God," for the word is derived from *halal*, "to shine," which in one voice signifies "to praise.")

Blessed (James 1:25)—Here a verb and pronounced as one syllable.

Conjectural—*Kon-jek'-ture-al* (*o* as in connect, *e* short, *u* as in unite, *a* clipped-short). In ordinary conversation the third syllable easily becomes *choor*.

This word is derived from the Latin *conjectura*, "a guess," based on a combination of *cum*, "together," and *jacere*, "to throw." A "conjecture," then, involves a casting of things together into a guess; and the adjective "conjectural" is applied to that which is largely a presumption, an inference based on guesswork.

Demonstrable, demonstrate—The first word is accented on the second syllable, the second word on the first: *de-mon'-stra-bl* (*e* as in create, *o* short, *a* as in sofa), *dem'-un-strate* (*e* short, *u* clipped-short, *a* long).

When we demonstrate the truth of a thing, we not only prove it, but we back it up with such evidence as to preclude doubt. This is suggested by the Latin roots *de* and *monstrare*, which combine to mean "to show fully."

In certain sections there has grown up a religious lingo which involves such absurdities as "demonstrate money," "demonstrate a new hat," etc.; whereas, in a very real sense, these things are but manifestations of a demonstrable knowledge of the true source of supply.

Diurnal—*Di-ur'-nal* (*i* long, *u* as in urn, *a* clipped-short).

The Latin *diurnus* (*dies*, "day") meant "daily, performed in a day"; and it is in this sense that we generally use "diurnal."

Empyrean—*Em-pih-re'-an* (first *e* short, *i* clipped-short, second *e* long, *a* clipped-short; secondary stress on first syllable).

This word was introduced into English as an adjective, but it is now used principally as a noun, as a poetic designation for "the heavens." As its Greek source would indicate (*empuros*, exposed to fire, fiery," compounded of *en*, "in" or "on," and *pur*, "fire"), the term was early applied to the highest heavens, which, according to ancient cosmology, were composed of a kind of sublimated fire. Dante and Milton appropriated the term to designate the uppermost paradise; but there is no reason why the word should be extended in our use beyond a general sense of "the skies."

Gibeon—*Gib'-e-un* (*i* short, *e* as in create, *u* as in circus).

Hast asked (I Kings 3:11-12)—Unless this recurring phrase is enunciated with some care it is likely to reach the listener as *hastast*. To make simple what may at first seem to be a difficult task, the reader might well dispose of the first word before attempting the second—that is, let the tip of the tongue drop with the *tuh* sound of the last letter of the first word. Of course, after the first use of the phrase it should not have stress—this would lead to monotony. And, of course, "hast" has less relative importance than has "asked."

Note that the *a* in the first word is short; in the second it is intermediate as in path, command, grasp, branch, etc.

Horoscope—Although the latest Webster's continues to record the first *o* as short, we believe that the dictionary's timely switching from short *o* to circumflex in "corporeal," "mortality," "formation," etc., justifies our contention that a bit more consistency on the part of the lexicographers would have resulted in recording more short *o*'s followed by an *r* as circumflex as in orb. Perhaps we might compromise on a combination short-circumflex *o*.

"Horoscope" is derived from the Greek *horoskopos*, "observing the hour," compounded of *hora*, "hour, season," and *skopein*, "to consider." The word is used principally as a term in astrology, and refers to the observation of the heavens made at the moment of a mortal's birth, by which the astrologer professes to foretell the events in a person's life.

Intact—*In-takt'* (vowels short).

The Latin roots *in*, "not," and *tangere*, "to touch," suggest that that which remains intact is unviolated and uncontaminated. There is no connotation that it has been secluded from seeming opposition; on the contrary, the word hints of a serene and triumphal emergence from a conflict in which the opposing factors were as nothing.

Integrity (Psalms 25:21)—*In-teg'-rih-tih*.

The word here translates the Hebrew *tom*, "completeness, perfection."

Legitimate—*Le-jit'-ih-mit* (*e* as in create, *i*'s short—although a trace of quick-long *a* in the last syllable is not unacceptable).

This word comes to us from the Latin *legitimus*, "pertaining to or according to law," based on *lex*, "law." Whatever is done according to law is legitimate, and has the protection of law.

Speculative—The third syllable is not to be slighted; sound the word *spek'-u-lay-tiv* (*e* short, *u* as in unite, *a* long; secondary stress on third syllable).

The Latin *speculari*, "to behold," lies back of our word; so we may regard a speculative theory or law as one based only on observation—it is not established by demonstration. Such a theory or so-called law is advanced after some contemplation, perhaps, but without certain knowledge of the underlying facts.

Superinduce—*Su-per-in-duse* (*u*'s long, *e* as in maker, *i* short; secondary stress on first syllable).

Whatever is superinduced is literally "brought in above" or as an addition to something (Latin *super*, "above," and *inducere*, "to lead in"). That which is induced is caused or brought about; as, "His coming induced others to attend." But if his coming had an additional effect we might say, "His coming superinduced loss of joy." Doing wrong may induce others to follow the bad example; but it assuredly superinduces loss of peace.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

And still they come! Here's one from a Glenwood Springs, Colo., reader:

FPQGQ EPRNN OQ EPSKQGE SL TGMUFE, MQE LNSSJE SL FPQA—LGSA BSGFP RBJ ESZFP, LGSA QREF RBJ KQEF. FPYE YE LGSA KQEF FS QREF.

Bible Arithmetic

To the number of letters in the name of the man of Bethany, brother of Mary, whom Jesus raised from death —— add the number of letters in the name of Mary's sister ——; subtract the number of letters in the name of that which blocked the door of the cave ——; multiply by the number of letters in the first missing word in the following phrase ——; divide by the number of letters in the second missing word ——. What is the answer?

"Jesus saith unto them, . . . him, and let him . . ."

Letter Changing

Here is a chance for a bit of quick stepping. Try changing WALK to PACE in 4 moves.

Riddle

This is shared by a New York city reader:

My second has two legs
My whole no more,
And yet my first alone
Has always four.

Game of Authors

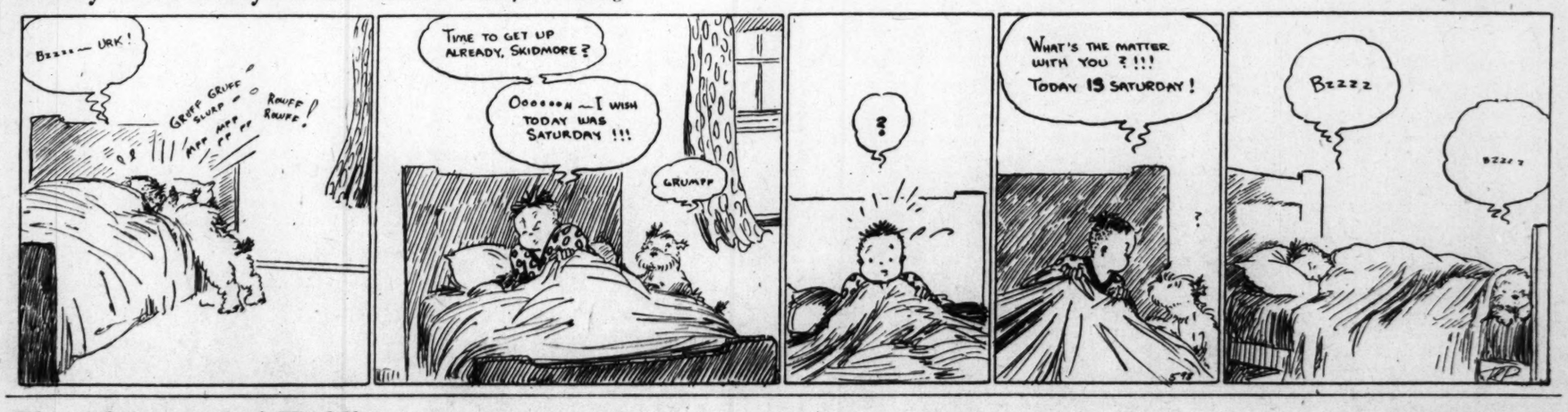
Can you identify each author with his or her book? The first has been checked for you.

1	Mark Twain	Robinson Crusoe	
2	Charles Dickens	Alice in Wonderland	
3	O. Henry	Tom Sawyer	✓
4	George Eliot	Little Women	
5	Rudyard Kipling	David Copperfield	
6	J. Fenimore Cooper	Jungle Book	
7	Washington Irving	Cabbages & Kings	
8	Daniel Defoe	Romola	
9	Lewis Carroll	The Pathfinder	
10	Louisa M. Alcott	Sketch Book	

(Answers appear on this page)

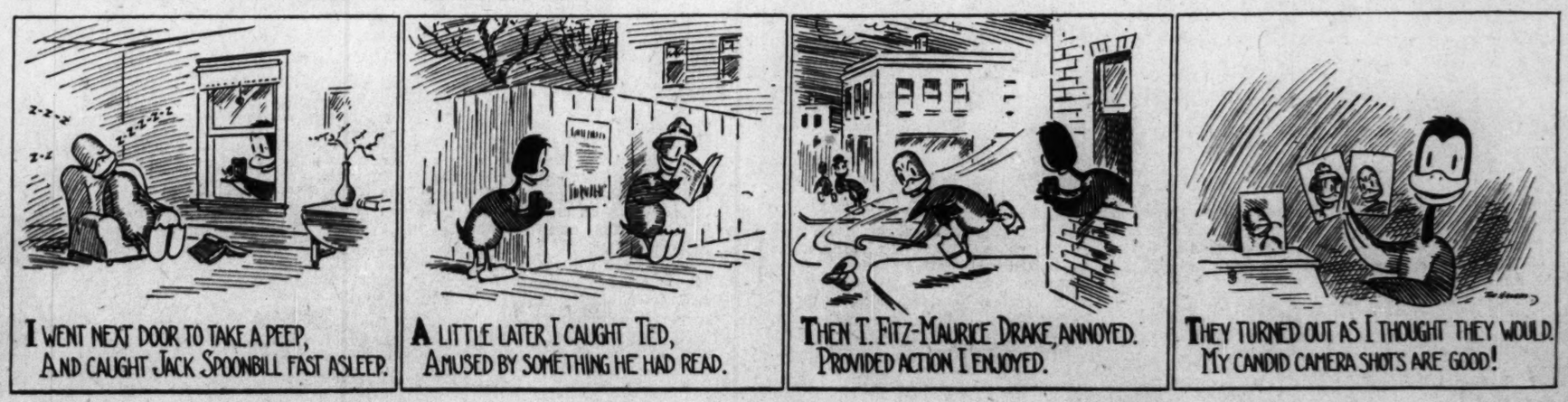
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*That Wonderful Feeling*

By LE PELLEY



The Adventures of Waddles—*Candid Camera Shots*

By THE HAGERS


I WENT NEXT DOOR TO TAKE A PEEP, AND CAUGHT JACK SPOONBILL FAST ASLEEP.
A LITTLE LATER I CAUGHT TED, AMUSED BY SOMETHING HE HAD READ.
THEN T. FITZ-MAURICE DRAKE, ANNOYED. PROVIDED ACTION I ENJOYED.
THEY TURNED OUT AS I THOUGHT THEY WOULD. MY CANDID CAMERA SHOTS ARE GOOD!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Efficiency—and Power

MUCH more study of specific proposals will be required before adequate judgments can be made on all phases of President Roosevelt's reorganization plan. But already some of the broad effects can be discerned and Americans can begin to say whether certain features of it look toward the kind of governmental administration they want or not.

Perhaps the basic question citizens are asking is: Does the plan mean only more efficiency in the executive branch of government or does it mean also more power? Does it jiggle the balance between executive, legislative and judicial branches or does it merely give one branch better organization? It seems to add both efficiency and power.

For instance, the civil service proposals for the most part are excellent and appear designed to improve the internal effectiveness of the executive departments. Indeed, the picture presented of a merit system not merely completed, but developed as a genuine career service, with better personnel selection and classification, is so inspiring that if the American people look at it for a time, they are likely to insist on this much of the program in any case. Yet in the provision for abandoning the present bipartisan Civil Service Commission, which has served well, and to set up a single presidential administrator, merely "advised" by an unpaid board, there appears to be an actual shifting and concentration of power.

The section for consolidating boards and bureaus in twelve executive departments also looks like better organization, although objections may be made to specific alignments. But this, too, calls for a shift of independent commissions under executive control. Mr. Roosevelt declares this is really a return to the Constitution, which intended the President to have complete control of all the "managerial tools" needed for carrying legislative decisions into effect. It is quite possible that the Constitution did not contemplate independent commissions any more than it did political parties. The test seems rather as to whether the present system has worked well. The record of such bodies as the Interstate Commerce Commission is such as to put the burden of proof on those who want a change.

And certainly in the proposal to alter the functions of the Comptroller General and give him only the power to report an audit of expenditures to Congress after the money has been spent would definitely lessen the relative authority of Congress. More, it would remove a check on expenditures which may have been abused at times and may have been annoying at others but which the people have usually welcomed. There are justified criticisms of the past conduct of this office, but they hardly warrant the change proposed.

Strengthening the budget bureau, developing a national planning board and giving the White House a larger and possibly better co-ordinated secretariat, all seem moves in the right direction. If they add to executive power it is chiefly in making it more effective, and such addition is possibly more than matched by the subtraction of the power over patronage in the civil service plan.

On the whole, it is plain that power as well as efficiency is involved. Indeed, the Brownlow committee's report seems frankly to consider a shifting of power to the executive as being part of the consolidation of administrative authority. This may be wise. A powerful executive, if adequately controlled by democratic processes, has much to be said for it. But it will be necessary to see that such control is adequate and effective. We may expect to see further and ingenious plans proposed for such control.

Forty Years After

JUDGED by the rule that a bad penny always turns up, and usually too soon, that book just recovered by the Syracuse Library must have been a rather good one. At any rate, it didn't turn up for forty years after being borrowed back around 1897.

And now somewhat ironically, it has found its way back to the shelves as part of a gift of 100 volumes to the library. If the original borrower should wish to pay the fine which libraries usually impose on books overdue, he would need about $290, which is a lot of money to spend for a privilege which many book owners extend to their borrowing friends out of sheer—if surprising—good will.

But perhaps the ninety-nine other books which this one volume seems to have made inseparable friends—following, was it, Ben Jonson's advice?—will more than redeem its long truancy. In any event, there is one possible excuse with which the borrower of this tome might enlist the sympathies of library and bookstore patrons in 1937: that the borrowed item was the Gay (and therefore one might suppose not too studious) Nineties' counterpart of the throbbing thirties' "Anthony Adverse" or "Gone With the Wind."

Soldiers of (Yesterday's) Fortune

THE spirit of seventy-six American volunteers in Spain is making history—but along 1937 lines. Instead of earning glory in song and story, they have merited a warning from the American State Department that they are endangering their right to United States citizenship.

While the warning was traveling the cables eastward, two American soldiers of fortune were sailing westward again, after serving as aviators in the Spanish strife.

"A fine romance!" as the disgruntled lady in a recent musicinema wailed in swingtime. Perhaps a Richard Harding Davis could do something with it, but the average reporter of these less enthusiastic times can only record that the aviators embarked for Spain in hope of receiving attractive financial returns for dropping bombs on soldiers with whom their countries have no quarrel, that they bombed some of these men according to contract, but they have not received their money and are now back home disillusioned and in the embarrassing position of persons being questioned by Government authorities as to the legality of what their own attorney described as nothing more dignified than an "escapade."

Whatever difference one may detect between volunteers who may be fighting because of their sympathy with a cause and those who seem only to have been interested in money or adventure, United States authorities evidently do not intend to draw any distinctions. This is understandable and proper. Neutrality is an all too fragile condition in time of foreign war. It is consistent that the American Government should place obstacles in the way of American participation in other people's quarrels, whether these obstacles are to prevent the participation of American dollars, American war materials and equipment, or American citizens, in the strife.

Just as one way to make peace more certain is to co-operate with all peacemaking countries to that end, so one way to keep out of war as long as possible is to keep out of it while it is still somebody else's war.

A Federal Service Pay Drive

LO, THE poor government clerk! He works from 9 o'clock to 4:30, is exceptionally secure from dismissal, gets twenty-six working days of "annual leave," or, in other words, a month's vacation on pay, and ultimately retires on a pension.

But his rate of payment, generally speaking, is not very high. And now Senator Patrick McCarran of Nevada, in consultation with Government employees' organizations, proposes to do something about that. He has introduced a bill to raise by $150 annually all salaries below $3600 a year and establish a minimum Government wage of $1500 a year.

Another portion of the bill, which sounds more interesting but has received less attention, seeks to set up a new plan of efficiency ratings and to extend the civil service classification to field services and new agencies. Now those are objects to talk about.

It is curious, however, to observe the enthusiasm of at least one Washington newspaper for the idea of higher pay rolls in the national capital's chief industry. "Industry has raised wages, why not the Government?" asked the Washington Herald in the caption of a quarter-page editorial recently. The other twenty-two large newspapers of the chain to which it belongs have been wont to breathe flame and fury at the "hordes of taxeaters that batten on Government extravagance."

Industry is raising wages partly because wages in industry had to be cut not once but two or three times and then followed by long layoffs. Government workers experienced one moderate pay cut, since restored, and enjoyed a steadiness of employment that kept Washington stores and realtors busy when the rest of the United States was in the depths.

It is true that many Government workers put unstinting effort, thought and time into their jobs with an initiative that deserves better than it often receives at governmental hands. Too frequently these individuals who resist the temptation to fossilize in protected routine are attracted out of the public service by private employment.

The kinds of rewards that will keep them and will improve the federal departments consist of a continuing merit system of selection not only for entrance but also for subsequent advancement. That is why a better plan of efficiency ratings would be of great interest. Increases obtained by earned promotion in the present classifications will better commend a governmental career service to the American people than will immediate demands for horizontal rises of pay rates.

THE HOG POPULATION of the United States is reported as twenty million. It is not stated whether the number includes a certain type of automobile driver.

NOW THAT CONGRESS is in session again perhaps humorists can get back to work.

More Personal History

Book News of the Day

JOSEPH CONRAD, a native of Poland, chose to write in English his score of books, wherein his own wanderings served him for background; in this respect, it may be said that Lola Kinel, herself a Pole, has in Conrad a notable predecessor. Her first book in English, now her chosen language, is based on the peregrinations which gave her childhood and youth their dramatic background. Miss Kinel was an eyewitness of several revolutions before she was twenty years old; she did newspaper work in Russia during part of the war; social work in Poland until after the armistice; then she spent several years in wandering about the continent, but, unable to find adequate employment, she finally came to America. Such is the background of her autobiography, which, with characteristic nonchalance, she entitles THIS IS MY AFFAIR, by Lola Kinel (Boston: Little, Brown. An Atlantic Monthly Press Book. $3).

Miss Kinel is to be complimented for her easy, conversational style. An accomplished linguist, she has purposely chosen English for her medium in writing and has trained herself in it to such an extent that there is no trace of awkwardness or banality. Her style is concise, vivid and appealingly natural.

Moreover, she has retained her sense of humor in spite of the disheartening experiences which overshadowed her younger days. By virtue of this, her retrospect gains a sanity of outlook which guards her from the temptation to overdramatize the stirring events she witnessed, making them the more impressive by reason of her restraint.

Some of the most vivid chapters in the book have to do with the revolutions in Russia. That eyewitnesses of "history in the making," so-called, seldom appreciate the full significance of the events occurring round them, is here attested again. Miss Kinel was in Petrograd during the March Revolution, and later, during the October Revolution. In common with many others, she did not at first realize the new era into which Russia was entering. What seemed most important was that, in March, everyone rejoiced in freedom, in the opportunity to talk, talk, talk, about anything and anyone, without fear; then, in October, the fear unaccountably returned. The bourgeois newspaper for which Miss Kinel worked was abolished, and the young Polish girl made a hazardous flight to Warsaw. It was not until later that she realized the full meaning of those eventful days of October, 1918.

The frankness with which Miss Kinel narrates the highlights of her career is generally appealing, although a number of items seem ill-chosen. Miss Kinel's terse, reportorial style lends itself better to a description of events of greater significance.

M. W. S.

Which One?

The Road to Glengariff

WE GAIN the summit of the pass to find spread out before us to the southward a magnificent panorama of bay and islands and distant sea. The rich Irish green, its emeraldlike sheen nowhere so apparent as here, covers everything, and the bluest of summer skies, flecked with bits of white cloud blown in from the near-by Atlantic, canopies a land and seascape never to be forgotten.

Says the bus conductor, "Sure, 'tis Bantry bay ye're lookin' at now," adding, with justifiable pride, "the second finest bay in the world."

The *second* finest. It is a challenging assertion and in this group of world travelers following the glorious highway out of Killarney down to Glengariff, there are plenty to accept the challenge. I am first by a split second. "Next to the finest, say you, my friend? And which, then, may be the very finest?"

He regards me closely. Am I "having him on?" "Sure, 'tis the Bay of Naples that's the finest, altogether."

The glory of the scene before us is forgotten for the moment as a clamor of dissent arises. Something is heard about Sydney, more about San Francisco, a word of Hong Kong and a demand to recognize the claims of Table Bay. "And what, then," I submit, when at last quiet reigns, "about Rio?"

The bus man throws up his hands in despair. "Sure, I know naught about Sydney, an' 'Frisco, an' all thim, at all." Then, in a defensive burst of confidence, "'tis only what I was towld to say I'm sayin', altogether!"

Yet here before is beauty vying with Killarney's own, this fair panorama of Bantry bay at whose head, nestling in a floral environment almost sub-tropical, is the little village of Glengariff. This is the warmest part of all the British Isles, being so close to the beneficent Gulf stream. Flowers are everywhere and they include such warm-latitude blossoms as the mimosa. And in the glens you come now and then upon patches of wood almost like the jungles themselves.

"Rough glen" is the translation of Glengariff. The little valley or glen down which we now slowly descend opens into an arm of the great bay. Here the radiant green never fades. It is a gardenlike spot, a place serene and lovely. There are several modest hotels, one of them famed as the place where Bernard Shaw spent a winter and wrote "Saint Joan," a single village street, and at the very head of the bay, which becomes here like a hill-surrounded and island-dotted Swiss lake, a small wharf where occasionally a steamer from Cork touches.

There is a little inn overlooking the bay, last hostelry at the end of the road to Glengariff. Homelike and quiet, one of its "rules," as posted in the entrance, is "under no circumstances is the door opened after 11 o'clock." Restful is life on the tranquil shores of Bantry bay. And the inn garden is like a dream of the tropics, so rich is it in its hundred odorous blossoms. Many a way and byway leads up and down the glens, along the shores and to the hilltops that overlook one of the rarest scenes of all the world. And everywhere the heart-stirring warmth of Irish hospitality lends delight to your wanderings.

The road to Glengariff is an epitome of the Emerald Isle's rarely matched appeal, yet the succeeding miles as they lead you on into County Cork and the Munster country are not less fair.

So thought Edmund Spenser as he chose this for the land of his "Faerie Queene." And what higher tribute could be paid than that of Scott, lover of his own native land as he was, when he said, "there is more romance here than in the whole Highlands of Scotland"?

That is a statement no less challenging than the bus driver's and you may accept it or not. But in this southwest of Ireland, along the road from Killarney to Glengariff, about the shores of Bantry bay and then beyond until you come in sight of the silvery River Lee which, as Spenser said, "like an island fayre encloseth Corke with its divided flood," you find a little world apart that, in the words of the old song, must "win your heart away."

M. T. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

Advice at Bargain Rates

By Frank L. Perrin

NOTHING appeals so irresistibly to people in all walks of life as the offer of free advice. Like most commodities, tangible or intangible, that cost nothing, these job lots, attractively done up and displayed, are of doubtful actual value. Sometimes I am inclined to the conviction that those of a newer generation, sophisticated, waywise and discerning, are actually about as credulous as those of an earlier period who sought verification of their fears and possible surcease in the family "doctor book" or patent-medicine almanac. It was Phineas T. Barnum, was it not, who is said to have observed that the public likes to be hoodwinked?

It does seem to be a human propensity to invite, along with the troubles incident to seemingly unavoidable problems, confusing and unprofitable experiences which could easily be avoided. Underestimating our own ability to think our own problems through, we invite advice and counsel, often without taking pains to discover whether those giving it are able to advise wisely or unselfishly. Few of us there are, it is safe to say, who, looking back, cannot remember experiences which might have been avoided and mistakes which need not have been made had we courageously depended upon our own sense of right.

Attention has recently been called to the fact that during the progress of the national political campaign a weekly magazine found it convenient to combine its machinery set up for conducting a widespread "straw ballot" with an advertising campaign designed to promote the sale of a volume containing what was offered as legal advice to the multitude. It is said that the subscription sales were large, and it is probable, this being the case, that many thousands of those who bought are seeking to realize upon their investment by prescribing legal advice for themselves and their neighbors.

The adventure, indulged in by persons lacking background understanding, is as hazardous as is the use of concoctions prescribed wholesale by advertisers in newspapers and magazines and over the air. We are all too much inclined to accept subtle suggestion. We are prone to adapt our own needs, real or imagined, to the picture drawn for us. It may be realized sometime that there is no common need—no common problem. Our needs and problems are individual. There is no royal road along which humans may march, *en masse*, to happiness and contentment.

Recently, in New York state, effective measures were taken to prohibit the practice, conducted by a so-called "Good Will Court," of offering, publicly over a radio chain, free legal advice to volunteer clients. Members of the bar and judges of courts were forbidden to appear upon such programs as interpreters of the law or as advisers. It was charged, of course, that lawyers generally felt that their brethren, by thus offering free advice, were depriving them of potential fees. Admitting this possibility, there was even a sounder and better cause of complaint. As has previously been pointed out in a discussion of this matter, advice given upon the hasty and unrehearsed *ex-parte* statement of an aggrieved or troubled client cannot be guaranteed as sound or wise.

More recently, the State Judicial Council of New York, in its annual report, has put its stamp of disapproval upon commercial radio broadcasts disguised under the name of "court." The enactment of a prohibitive law is urged as a definite and effective safeguard.

The difficulty in impressing a proper appreciation of the conditions surrounding such affairs lies in the fact that those who seek and hope to receive benefits are actually the sufferers. It is the person who accepts and acts upon unwise advice who pays the penalty. The oracle who expounds, carelessly or at random, but not dishonestly feels no responsibility. He has, perhaps selfishly, indulged a besetting propensity. It is so easy to give advice.

Unfortunately, at least from the standpoint of the public, commercial sponsors of unprofessional organizations cannot be subjected to the reasonable rule insisted upon by bar associations. The matter of ethics is too seldom regarded as controlling. It is not imagined that lawyers who oppose the "radio court" are influenced by the thought that the wholesale giving of advice, gratis, would lessen litigation. It probably would, in the long run, increase it. Long ago it was written, "A little learning is a dangerous thing."

Mirror of World Opinion

Peace in Western Europe

PEACE in Europe and in Western Europe in particular, is an interest toward which undoubtedly also the Netherlands and Belgium have to contribute their share. But experience teaches that so long as the League of Nations does not function better, the best contribution will consist of the capacity of both to defend their own independence as powerfully as possible, and not to allow anybody to use them for partial interests. Along these lines Belgium and the Netherlands can best perform their European function, through being a menace to nobody, a gateway for invasion against nobody, a wall which would resist to the utmost any invader who, through assault of the low countries, would menace a third party.—*Algemeen Handelsblad* (Amsterdam).

The Wide Horizon

It Couldn't Happen Now

By Harold Hobson

AN OLD Etonian the other day recalled an incident that vividly indicates what advances have been made in general kindness and humanity during the last half century, and also shows certain characteristics of what might be termed "the English way" which are of more than ephemeral importance and interest.

The story concerns Lord Ronald Graham, who later became Duke of Montrose. Lord Ronald was standing with his mother, the Duchess, on the platform of Windsor Station, waiting for the train that would take them from Eton College to London, when he caught sight of an attractive-looking locomotive idling on the rails. Unable to resist the temptation, Lord Ronald took a shy at it with a lump of coal. Unfortunately, an Eton master turned up from nowhere, and ordered instant physical chastisement.

"But my mother is getting our tickets for London," protested Lord Ronald. "Then take me to her," was the gloomy response.

The ensuing interview was carried on without fuss or bother. If Lord Ronald expected any special pleading from the Duchess he was mistaken. "How long will it take?" she inquired in a businesslike way. She was told that with a cab the return journey to Eton could be made, and all the ceremonies fulfilled, within three quarters of an hour. "Then, Ronald," said the Duchess, "I will go and lunch while you are away. We can catch the 2:40 to London."

That happened about 1870, and its special significance is that it is impossible to imagine its happening today. Eton is the most aristocratic school in the British Isles; it is the training place of princes and noblemen; the competition to get into it is so great that a boy's name has to be put down for admission at birth, although he does not enter until he is thirteen. Yet, such was the general temper of harshness in education sixty years ago that a flogging seemed an entirely normal consequence of what today is seen to be nothing worse than a harmless ebullition of high spirits. This altogether saner attitude, based on a fuller understanding of individuality, combined with an increase in kindliness, to say nothing of a better developed sense of humor, is proof that the world, as Galileo said on a celebrated occasion, does really move.

But though, in a sense, the point of the story is that it could not happen nowadays, there are certain aspects of it which may be regarded with some satisfaction. England has been in the eyes of the world for more than ten centuries, yet, as continental observations on such topics as colonies and the League of Nations reveal, she is still frequently misunderstood. To be sure, her spokesmen and writers are often to be blamed for this. Does not Shakespeare say:

> Come the three-quarters of the world in arms,
> And we shall shock them?

One of Britain's most renowned songs, known in every part of the globe, runs, "Rule, Britannia, Britannia rules the waves," and another ditty of British manufacture that is almost as widely familiar in foreign countries is "We don't want to fight, but, by Jingo, if we do, We've got the men, we've got the ships, we've got the money, too." It is regrettable, but not altogether surprising, that verses of this nature should give the impression in some quarters that Britain is a swashbuckling world bully.

Yet Englishmen will quite honestly see nothing in such a description that reminds them of themselves. Their national temper is not one of boastful dominating pride. A casual coolness in the face of untoward circumstances is far more characteristic. One aspect of this self-possession comes out in the story of Drake, of how, when told at Plymouth Hoe of the approach of the Spanish Armada, he replied, "There's time to finish the game, and beat the Spaniards, too." Another aspect is seen in the superb calmness of the Duchess of Montrose at Windsor Station. And that Britain still possesses this quality in more serious circumstances is shown by the national good humor with which, in 1926, she faced the prospect of internal revolution in the general strike.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Shakespearean Poesy and the Films

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was just about to write to express my appreciation of the Shakespearean plays, "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "As You Like It," when an article by one of your correspondents came to my notice. Pacificus says that Hollywood is "through" with Shakespeare and all his works. I am filled with sorrow. My feeling after seeing the two pictures mentioned was: At last Hollywood is giving us poetry, art, fantasy; at last we are going to have something really beautiful all in one piece; the directors had given thought, devotion, endless labor to producing pictures that will last.

My idea is that we need plays that reach to the clouds, as well as the ordinary run of society drama, everyday people in kitchen clothes and evening clothes; G-men and automobile chases. Perhaps some moviegoers do not need poesy, beautiful lines well spoken, imagery, but the rest of us do, for an occasional diversion. Besides, history teaches that masterpieces are not always appreciated at the first appearance of them. They must grow on the thought of people. Hollywood should not be easily piqued over a seeming lack of response, but rather have faith in the enduring value of these excellent productions.

Los Angeles, Calif. M. T. G.